The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

Democratic Caucus Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of the boro of Centre Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, in 'Squire Boal's office in the bank building to nominate men to fill the expired boro offices. Every Democrat is requested to be present and a full meeting desired.

Milan, the ex King of Servia, lost a quarter of a million francs at the Casino a few days ago.

Hastings gets lots of ovations, while Delamater gets the delegates. This should secure harmony, surely.

Well this is too bad. Down in some of the dark districts of Snyder county they are talking up Delamater as the hero of Johnstown. Now we know why Quay went down to Florida fishing.

The Williamsport *Sun* is proud over its big new printing press, to work off its 5,000 daily edition. The *Sun* is as good an inland daily as any in the state, and and that's what accounts for its deserved prosperity and success.

An exchange thinks Centre county has an abundance of two extremes, viz: gubernatorial timber and murderers. Well nearly everybody in our county is fit for Governor, it is true, but we are not all murderers by great odds.

The Egyptian Government desiring to ascertain whether Explorer Stanley was an American or an Englishman, ordered Blum Pasha to ask him the question. Stanley replied after a moment's hesitation, "Neither; I am a Cosmopolitan. The world is my country."

If General Hastings desires to enjoy a real fox hunt why not join in with the Horners of Greens Valley? Those Chester county fox hunts are all counterfeit, and besides Quay has some of his hounds down in Chester who only give tongue on the key of D.

The Pittsburg *Times*, in its clever mood, calls our distinguished friend and fellow citizen, "General" Coburn. It just beats the dickens how full of murderers, governors, gubernatorial timber and military men Centre county is. Just hurry up your next war, we are prepared to officer a dozen of corps, fifty brigades and a hundred regiments.

The great question for every class of citizens should be how to lessen the burden now resting on the farmer. The present unprofitably low prices of all farm products is a source of gain to the consumer—the mechanic, the laborer and the professional class.

Now what is due the farmer in return for this loss he sustains and which is so much gain for all outside of those engaged in farming?

Let the tax be taken off of all the personal property of the farmer. Then take the tariff tax off of all the hundred articles the farmer must buy, the goods, implements and all else. Simple justice demands this.

Among the small potatoes are those who try to gain notoriety by sponging their way through the columns of the newspapers—asking for the publication of silly speeches, seeking complimentary notices, and such like, and yet too stingy to be willing to pay a cent for such aid. These are on a level with the fellows who depend upon sponging free meals and drinks, and will go to any littleness to obtain a "cold check" free.

Vive la sponger! For you even find after he gets a nomination by sponging his way through the newspapers, he's too mean and stingy to pay for printing his tickets. Occasionally one comes across one of these rare specimens.

If you desire to know how it feels to have a limb cut off, here it is all the way from Atlanta:

Colonel H. C. Hamilton, Clerk of the United States District Court, was telling yesterday how it felt to have a limb cut off. He was perfectly conscious when his arm was cut off in a field hospital and says of it: "It really doesn't hurt except when the first cut around the limb is made, cutting the skin. That's because the nerves are all situated just under the skin, and after they are cut there is nothing to convey the sensation of pain. Cutting through the flesh is like cutting a nail or a bit of dead skin—a dead feeling. Even sawing the bone is only a dull feeling. The real pain is over when the knives get into the flesh."

Another County Heard From.

The County Commissioners of Montgomery county have been compelled to reduce the local tax rate one-third because of the diminishing profits of farming in that locality.

None doubt that the Montgomery farmers are greatly overtaxed and it is gratifying to see them move for diminished taxation, even if they don't at first strike at the most oppressive and needless of all their taxes. When they move for reduced taxation, they will keep up the battle until they strike at the wanton tariff taxes which now make successful farming impossible in the older States.

The farmers of Montgomery have asserted themselves by forcing the reduction of their local taxes one-third, and now let them look about their homes from roof to cellar and from kitchen to dining room, parlor and bed chamber, and then from barn to field, and begin honest figure-work as to the appalling taxes they pay on the necessaries of life,

They are now paying taxes on everything they consume and everything they use and every implement they buy, which was levied in war times when they received $2 per bushel for wheat and like prices for all their products, and they are paying the same war taxes now, when their farm products are reduced fifty per cent. in price. They are moving in exactly the right direction when they move against oppressive taxes on farmers, and let them keep right along until they repeal every needless tax upon the countless articles they must buy.

These remarks of the Philad. *Times* will apply to Centre county as well. Our farmers need lesser taxation. The REPORTER has advocated this for years. Let their live stock be exempt by law to bigin with, and then take the tariff off of many of the necessaries by which the farmer is fleeced.

Last Monday, in Salt Lake the most bitter municipal contest in the history of Utah was fought out at the polls.

On one side were arrayed the Liberals, or Gentiles, on the other side the Mormons. It is the latter's last struggle for control of municipal affairs, and if indications count for anything, they are already beaten.

Political lines have been forgotten for the time being in this campaign—all opposed to the Saints, no matter what their creed or political affiliations, having arranged themselves under the Liberal banner; while the Mormons have styled themselves the "People's Party."

For nearly a year the Liberals have been organizing for the fight but so secretly were their movements conducted that it was only a couple of weeks ago that the Mormons became fully alive to the danger with which they were threatened. Since then both sides have been holding nightly mass meetings, parades and illuminations, until the excitement has reached a high pitch, and the City of the Saints has witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of an anti-Mormon meeting held right in Brigham Young's Opera House, and presided over by a son of one of the Apostle's brothers.

The total registration of the city is about 8,000.

Here is a parallel for the rule of Czar Reed, contributed by Representative Tarsney of Missouri:

"Some years ago the Missouri legislature had an able Irishman for speaker. There was a measure that was very popular with the speaker but which had little support on the floor. The speaker was anxious to get it through the assembly and one day he got it up for a vote. Half a dozen men responded yea; nearly a hundred men voted no. The yeas have it!' the speaker declared. Then there was a tumult and several members appealed from the decision of the chair. The appeal was carried by a storm of votes. The chair looked at the house for a moment and then spoke:

'It takes two-thirds of you to appeal from the chair, and it is the opinion of the chair that there, aren't two thirds of you present at all. The bill is passed.'"

Bolting Grangers.

A committee of twelve grangers representing Patrons of Husbandry said to be dissatisfied with the management of the Williams' Grove inter-State picnic on Monday in Harrisburg met a committee of agents of agricultural implement firms with a view of deciding on a point other than Williams' Grove at which to hold a picnic next summer.

The result of the conference was the determination to hold an "American farmers' encampment" at Mount Gretna. A committee of seven members of the Agricultural Exhibitors' Implement Union, a similar committee of grangers, will confer with Robert H. Coleman, owner of the park, with regard to the grounds and buildings required.

Four Striking Features of the Pennsylvania Limited.

Of all the passenger trains of the world, none presents for the convenience nee and accommodation of its passengers so many original and novel features as the Pennsylvania Limited. This train offers four great features unique in the history of passenger travel. As it speeds across the continent there are flashed over the wires, to meet or overtake it the fluctuations of the New York and Philadelphia stock markets, and there are also posted on its bulletins full reports of the doings in the foreign and domestic financial marts. Thus the wayfaring man reads as he runs.

In order that the traveler my dispatch any commission which these reports may suggest, or dispose of any current correspondence, a stenographer and typewriter is provided for the free use of the train's patrons. He will take the dictation of letters or telegrams, and see that they are forwarded from the train. Thus may business proceed though the counting-room be many miles away.

So much for the men. Ladies could never before travel in such comfort. For their convenience a waiting-maid is assigned to each train, whose duty it is to serve as ladies' maid in all that the term implies. Ladies without escort, ladies with children, and invalids are the particular object of their care. So that one's own maid may be left at home, and yet the fair traveler may receive assistance of one well-trained in the duties of her vocation. The fourth important feature, also of interest to the ladies, is the observation car. This car is attached to the rear of the train. The latter half of it is a large open sitting-room furnished with easy chairs. Broad plate windows admit a wide expanse of light, and the broad platform at the rear makes a pleasant open-air observatory in fair weather. This car is open to all passengers and forms a magnificent sitting-room for ladies.

With these four prominent characteristics, in addition to the superior sleeping apartments, bath-room for both sexes, a dining car unexcelled in service and cuisine, smoking and reading apartments, and a barber saloon, the Pennsylvania Limited sustains its claim of being the most complete passenger train of the world.

A Letter from Hopkins.

The following letter was received by William Charles, of the Lloyd House, Philipsburg, from Hopkins, the murderer:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Feb. 5, 1890.

FRIEND BILLIE:—Your letter received to-night and finds me in the best of health. Billie, it would be a joyful meeting for us both if we could get together as we have done before, but it can't be, and so let it be. I am altogether a different man; I have found peace and hope for my soul; I have looked for pardon from a higher place than this earth and I found it, and I am reconciled to my fate, and will meet it like a man for I have nothing more to live for. All my hopes were blighted over a year ago, and it is needless to mention names. Billie I do hope you can get the chance to come and see me before the 20th, for I would like to see you and have a talk over old times. Of course I done an awful crime, but I was drove to it; but, nevertheless, I wasn't justified in killing either of them; that is where I made the sad mistake; you know all the rest and for that reason I don't care to live; I prefer to *die* and then I will be out of my troubles. My casket came to-day and I will soon see it and get in it and be put to rest. The county don't bury me, my brother pays all. I will be taken home to be buried alongside of my father, brothers and sisters. Billie I hope from the bottom of my heart that you and yours will prosper and that you may live happy and content; don't fall into the snare I did. Andrews takes it very easy and he is the right man; he confessed to me last night; he and I have the same call. He has told me all; it is frightful. I can't see how he done it but he did. You will read his and my statement after I am gone. We are both unfortunate men, but we will die game. My eyesight is failing me day by day. It is the close confinement that is the cause of it. I have to guess half what I write as I can't see the lines. Give my regards to the boys and tell them you got a letter from me, and tell them how I feel; tell them I am prepared to die. I will close with my love to you and your family. From your unfortunate friend. Write soon.

W. S. HOPKINS.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent below any other clothing store in this part of the state.

WEAVER MURDER.

Further Facts About the Weaver Murder.

Fietta Weaver, accused of the murder of her father-in-law, Andrew Weaver, told District Attorney Meyer, that the knife with which the old man Weaver was stabbed could be found at a certain place in the woods near the house. The district Attorney following the directions has succeeded in finding it. It is a double edged dirk, of the kind used for stabbing. Both edges were sharp.

Young Andrew Weaver says that Fietta, his wife upon several occasions had rushed towards the old gentleman with a knife in her hand threatening to kill him. That she had a violent temper, and had frequent quarrels with the old man.

A little daughter of Mr. Weaver, Jr., aged about three years, has related that her mother, Fietta, had stabbed grandpa, she saw it, and that he fell down aside the porch.

Andrew Auman, who is also in jail, charged as an accomplice, stood on the bridge that crosses the run, a short distance from the house, when the fight was going on and it is not thought that he had any band in the fight that morning, but witnessed the affair, it would seem, from the bridge where he stood.

We are informed that Andrew says at the proper time he will tell what he knows.

There are doubts of the sanity of Fietta, and the trial may bring out points to show this. Her temper was more that of a mad one, at periods, than of an entirely rational being, and she was often heard to say she would kill the old man.

Report of Grand Jury—No new Court House.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county:

The grand inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for Centre county in all matters relating to the same, do respectfully report. That they have acted upon 19 bills of indictment of which fifteen were found true bills and four ignored.

We beg to further report that we have visited and inspected the County buildings and found the jail and yard in excellent condition but recommend the removal of the shed roof at back door in yard which may assist prisoners in making an escape.

Realizing the want of room to accommodate the crowd in attendance at the present term of court (which is unusual) and, were it not for the depressed condition of the tax payers of the county and its treasury, would recommend the building of an addition to the front of the court house.

I. S. FRAIN, Foreman.

January 31st, 1890.

Pneumonia In New York.

The worst treatment for a heavy cold is "letting it alone, and the next worse is dosing with drugs and crude mixtures. The great want then is, a particular specific to allay fever; arrest congestion and inflamation and prevent extension of the disease to the lungs. Now, since reports from the various parts of the country are to the effect that the above disease is on the increase, and to prevent its assuming a malignant type, if attacked, we would recommend two of the most highly endorsed remedies in the country, Humphrey's Specifics Nos. one and seven. Hundreds of people taken with cough and influenza and symptoms of what are now termed "La Grippe" and Pneumonia have been speedily and permanently cured by them. No. One allays the fever, pain and inflamation, while No. Seven gets in its good work upon the cough, hoarseness, and sore throat. Hundreds of publishers, having found these Specifics of priceless value in their family, never hesitate to recommend them to their many readers.—Exchange.

Mr. Stanley's Personal Narrative.

The interesting fact is announced by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons that they have acquired from Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. Prior to the appearance of the complete work, *Scribner's Magazine* will publish an article upon his last journey by Mr. Stanley. It will be illustrated and is certain to be as important a contribtion as any that has ever appeared in an American Magazine.

Readers may have noticed that Mr. Herbert Ward, who was one of Stanley's officers, makes no mention of the expedition in the article recounting his experiences upon the Congo, which appears in *Scribner's* for February, the fact being that Mr. Stanley has reserved the sole right to describe this most remarkable of all his African undertakings.

Penn Township.

On Sunday the sleigh made an appearance, and had to go it lively.

H. E. Duck, was to Mifflinburg, on Monday on business.

On Feb. 6th your correspondent and some others saw a long string of mountain fire. This was something very uncommon for Centre co. in the middle of winter.

There are three boys that are out nearly every Sunday hunting rabbits. They are getting too bold, on other people's property. To get at the rabbits they tear up things, then leave and let everything lay.

John Kerstetter and Adam Harter, of Millheim, built a pine boat and named it the Star Line. On Wednesday of this week they took sail at Coburn on Penncreek for Selinsgrove. They expect to travel at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

The old saying "Wonder hunt dreft don bloped are," was finely illustrated by the Coburn correspondent of the Millheim Journal in its last issue. Four weeks ago I took good aim, using the honest REPORTER as sights, and it seems as though I hit the center, for the howling it has set up is a pleasure to behold. We heard say that two or three were paralyzed by the shock, and it took two weeks to recover sufficiently to write a reply; also that those would be school directors have given up all hopes for this spring election. This alone is a blessing to our township. If we take a look at our Com. Office at Bellefonte, we feel as though we had enough of such fellows in office, without electing some of the same material in the township also. He claims they have a miserable school and building. Their teacher is a son of Prof. Krise, of Spring Mills, who teaches the Pike school, and has the best certificate of any in the township. He taught our school one week this winter, and all the scholars liked him better than any that taught here yet. I doubt whether that correspondent was ever inside the door of their school during school hours. Therefore not knowing anything about the school but what some of the smart (?) scholars tell him. My dear friend if you want a good school stand by your teacher and encourage him and I'll warrant that your school will improve sooner than if you disgrace him and your community, (just because you were defeated,) by publishing all the bad of it you can, in the papers. Their building is a good substantial one, only built 6 or 8 years ago, furnished with the latest improved school furniture, plenty large, and can be ventilated from the top; ninety-nine per cent., of all the voters in our township will endorse these statements. I am as much in favor of the free school system as anybody and am in favor that it shall be made use of to the best interest of all our young. Not only to one particular school, as you my dear friend, only care for Coburn. I never asked the voters of our township, to nominate me for an office or to elect me, but the simple fact that I was nominated to the highest office in the township, at my age only having my second vote shows that I am more of a citizen than those who can't make the nomination and then run Independent only to be badly defeated.

Farmers Mills.

Jacob Orndorf, who lived several miles east of here was stricken with palsy on the 6th inst. from the effects of which he soon died, on the same day. He was interred at the Union on last Sunday, a. m., Rev. Rearick of Rebersburg officiated. Mr. Orndorf was a good and nice old man, and was 76 years, 6 mon. 22 days old. Owing to paralytic affections about a year ago, Mrs. Orndorf could not attend her husband's funeral. Mr. Orndorf's family consisted of an invalid wife, one daughter, Mrs. Susan Hain, of Indiana, two sons Aaron the dentist, and John of Penn Hall, and two daughters Mrs. D. Luse, and Mrs. C. Mitchel who preceeded him to the grave. His son John was the only one of his family, who had the satisfaction so attend the funeral of the aged father. Mr. O was quite a healthy and active man before this paralytic affection. Mr. O hailed from Haines twp. where most of his relatives reside.

Jacob Musser of near the Cave took a back set of the grip last Saturday eve, and was quite ill, but is on a fair way to recovery.

On last Sunday a. m. old Mrs. Wm. Weaver, of this place had a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which she is confined to her bed, and is almost helpless.

The late snow brought out the sleighs, bells, log sleds in a strong force.

Rumor says there is a teacher not many miles from here, who is considered quite cranky in laying down and enforcing a great many unreasonable and tyranical rules, merely to show his authority, and his pupils are getting discouraged and wished he had stayed with his mamma this term.

Howard Krape of Lock Haven was here to see his parents and friends recently.

Geo. Meese of Tusseyville opened a grocery store here last week in the Luse stand which will be a great convenience to the vicinity.

Alice Hagan, who had been dangerously ill for the last two months has recovered sufficiently to be up and about the house.

Wm., son of Cyrus Luse, returned to the parental roof last week from Williamsport where he was painting during last summer and fall.

Jerrie Weaver, attended the funeral of his murdered father near Coburn last week.

A. C. Ripka took in the Andrews trial at Bellefonte.

Those who ought to know, said the convention and concert at Green Grove was poorly attended.

Laura Runkle of Spring Mills, Mrs. Geo. Meese, of Tusseyville, and Mr. White, of Nittany were visiting friends here recently.

Rev. Eisenberg seems to be the right man in the right place in many respects. He preached several appropriate sermons here last week, and also kindly gave some of our boys to understand that their nonsensical conduct during services will not be tolerated.

Several of our farmers sold horn cattle to a Lock Haven party at too low prices.

Madisonburg.

The people about here were very anxious to know how the Andrews trial would terminate.

Pat, the fish dealer made his rounds last week. He was successful in disposing of his entire stock.

Thomas Wolfe, an able bass singer of this place attended the Greengrove convention.

Miss Annie Fiedler has returned home after an extended visit among friends in Philadelphia and Northumberland, Pa.

Mrs. Andrew Ocker left last week for Howard, where she will spend a few weeks with her daughter Mrs. W. P. Rishel.

Mrs. John Brown and son of Bellefonte were the guests of Samuel Shaffer's on Sunday.

U. S. Shaffer is seriously ill.

Geo. Hazel, who was successful in obtaining a position with W. H. Long, of the Howard Roller Mill, departed for Howard Monday.

J. E. Reber, and sister Ida were attending convention at Snydertown.

At their last meeting the literary society elected new officers. The question for next debate is: Resolved that it is unwise for a teacher to keep the smaller pupils in school six hours. The attendance for the past four weeks has been very good. And the society is a decided success.

La Grippe has not yet lost its grip on some of our people, and the doctor is kept busy.

Rev. Rearick the Luth. minister began a series of revival meetings Sunday evening.

Aaronsburg.

John W. Stover, a son of Adam Stover, living near Pine Creek Mills, died on the 6th inst., and was buried at Aaronsburg, on Sunday last. He was aged 17 ys. 6 mo. and 26 days and been afflicted with disease of his spine from childhood up, and always was great sufferer.

Some of the young men of town are trying to organize a band. A subscription is being passed around to raise money to buy the instruments.

John Foster has been appointed mail agent on the route from Tyrone to Curwinsville, and has gone there to take charge of it.

Adam Heckman will leave town in the spring, and move on the Neese farm near Penn Hall.

John C. Stover who bought the Ettinger homestead will move to town immediately after his sale, and with Joseph Korman has rented Mrs. Rote's blacksmith shop, where they expect to open up business.

Tommy Frank has given up the idea of moving into the hotel. Edmonds however will have sale and then go to Bethlehem.

Willis Musser had a suit for damages with the Adams Express company before Justice Reifsnyder in which he claims about a hundred dollars loss for poultry delayed on the road, and which did not reach the market until prices had declined nearly one half.

Sprucetown.

The first jingling of the sleigh bells for this winter, was heard last Sunday and Monday.

Mr. John Wolf is having stone hauled and making preparations for building a new house this summer.

Mr. Frank Palmer, who had been away for some time arrived home Monday.

Mr. J. A. Sweetwood and W. W. Royer were among those, who were afflicted with the grip.

Last Monday seemed to be quite a brisk day, as almost every one seemed to be trying to make good use of the snow before it would disappear.

The dog that sneaks back to lick the hand that struck him is vicious compared to the meekness of that farmer who labors the whole year round, and only takes a day off to shout for the grand old party, and then walks to the polls, and by his vote approves the course of those who have been impoverishing him these 20 years. A late writer estimates that of the average 85 per cent tariff the farmer receives the benefit of less than 3 per cent, the balance going to the manufacturer. Is it any wonder that the farmer is beginning to wake from his slumbers, and to cry out in the language of the prophet of old: "How long, O Lord, how long!"

There is destitution in North Dakota. Between 5500 and 6000 people need assistance. Three times that number of horses and cattle are on the verge of starvation, or will be before Spring unless feed is promptly supplied. The stock, while it may survive, will be absolutely unfit for farm work when the season opens.

This condition of affairs prevails in seven counties in the northern part of the state, in what is known as the Devil's Lake Territory. The people of Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, Towner, Ramsay, and Nelson counties, are the principal sufferers. Cases of destitution are also reported from McIntosh and Eddy counties.

At the election in Salt Lake City on Monday the Gentiles carried the day. At 12 o'clock returns received at Liberal headquarters from twenty-two wards give a total vote of 4,663; Gentiles, 2,382; Mormons, 1,317. About half the vote has been polled. The Gentiles now claim they will carry the city by 1,400. It is estimated that the Mormons have polled 87 per cent. of their vote and the Gentiles 50 per cent. of theirs.

The Lycoming County Judgship.

It is now understood that the judicial contest will be decided early in April. When the Judges meet again they will work on the case for four days, after which they will adjourn until early in March, when they expect to put in four solid weeks on the case. At the end of that time they think they will have sifted the election to the bottom and will be able to give a decision.

Sleighing.

We have had a taste of snow and sleighing at last. With two inches of snow on Saturday, some ventured out for a ride; on Sunday, however, the merry bells jingled quite lively and many "went to church" in sleighs. Even ex-Sheriff Spangler was anxious to know what it was like and give his pretty afghan an airing. Don't be discouraged, there may be lots of sleighing this summer yet.

——M. L. Rishel advertises personal property of Geo. Stiver, dec'd., at public sale on Monday Feb. 24, in Potter twp.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

The Divine Writes a Leter of Salutation.

What He Has Seen Abroad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January, 1890.—On leaving America I addressed some words of farewell to my sermonic readers, and now, on my way home, I write this letter of salutation, which will probably reach you about the Monday that will find me on the Atlantic Ocean, from which I cannot reach you with the usual sermon. I have completed the journey of inspection for which I came. Others may write a life of Christ without seeing the Holy Land. I did not feel competent for such a work until I had seen with my own eyes the sacred places, and so I left home and church and native country for a most arduous undertaking. I have visited all the scenery connected with our Lord's history. The whole journey has been to me a surprise, an amazement, a grand rapture or a deep solemnity. I have already sent to America my Holy Land observations for my "Life of Christ," and they were written on horseback, on muleback, on camelback, on ship's deck, by dim candle in tent, in mud hovel of Arab village, amid the ruins of old cities, on Mount of Beautitudes, on beach of Genesareth, but it will take twenty years of sermons to tell what I have seen and felt on this journey through Palestine and Syria.

All things have combined to make our tour instructive and advantageous. The Atlantic and Mediterranean and Adriatic and Ægean and Dardanelles and Marmora Seas have treated us well. Since we left New York we have had but half a day and one night of storm, and that while crossing Mount Hermon. But let only those in robust health attempt to go the length of Palestine and Syria on horseback. I do not think it is because of the unhealth of the climate in Holy Land that so many have sickened and died here or afterward as a result of visiting these lands, but because of the fatigues of travel. The number of miles gives no indication of the exhaustions of the way. A hundred and fifty miles to Palestine and Syria on horseback demand as much physical strength as four hundred miles on horseback in regions of easy journey. Because of the near two months of bright sunlight by day, and bright moonlight or starlight by night, the half day of storm was to us the more memorable. It was about noon of December 18 that the tempest struck us and drenched the mountains. One of the horses falls and we halt amid a blinding rain. It is freezing cold. Fingers and feet like ice. Two hours and three-quarters before encampment. We ride on in silence, longing for the terminus of today's pilgrimage. It is, through the awful inclemency of the weather, the only dangerous day of the journey. Slip and slide and tumble and climb and descend we must, sometimes on the horse and sometimes off, until at last we halt in the hovel of a village, and instead of entering camp for the night we are glad to find this retreat from the storm. It is a house of one story, built out of mud. My room is covered with a roof of goat's hair. A feeble fire mid-floor, but no chimney. It is the best house of the village. Arabs, young and old, stand around in wonderment as to why we come. There is no window in the room, but two little openings, one over the door and the other in the wall, through which latter opening I occasionally find an Arab face thrust to see how I am progressing. But the door is open, so I have some light. This is an afternoon and night never to be forgotten for its exposures and acquaintance with the hardships of what an Arab considers a luxurious apartment. I sat that night by a fire, the smoke of which, finding no appropriate place of exit, took lodgment in my nostrils and eyes. For the first time in my life I realized that chimneys were a luxury but not a necessity. The only adornments in this room were representations of two tree branches in the mud of the wall, a circle supposed to mean a star, a bottle hung from the ceiling, and about twelve identations in the wall to be used as mantels for anything that may be placed there. This storm was not a surprise. Through pessimistic prophets we had expected that at this season we should have rain and snow and hail throughout our journey. For the most part it has been sunshine and tonic atmosphere, and not a moment has our journey been hindered. Gratitude to God is with us the dominant emotion.

Having visited the scenery connected with Christ's life I was glad to close my journey by passing through the apostolic lands and seas. You can hardly imagine our feelings as we came in sight of Damascus, and on the very road where Saul was unhorsed at the flash of the supernal light. We did not want, like him, to be flung to the earth, but we did hope for some great spiritual blessing brighter than any noonday sun, and a new preparation for usefulness. Our long horseback ride was ended, for a carriage met us some miles out and took us to the city. The impression one receives as he rides along the walled gardens of the place are different from those produced by any other city. But we cannot describe our feelings as we entered the city about which we have heard and read so much, the oldest city under the sun, and founded by the grandson of Noah; nor our emotions as we pass through the street called Straight, along which good Ananias went to meet Saul, and by the site of the palace of Naaman the leper, and saw the river Abana, as yesterday we saw Pharpar, the rivers of Damascus that Naaman preferred to wash in rather than the Jordan. Strange and unique Damascus! It is worth while to cross the Atlantic to Europe to see it. Though it has been the place of battle and massacre, and of ancient affluence and splendor as well as it is of present prosperity, to me its chief attraction arises from the fact that here the scales fell from Paul's eyes, and that chief of apostles here began that mission which will not end until heaven is peopled with ransomed spirits. So also I saw day before yesterday Patmos, where John heard the trumpets and the waves of the sea dashed to his feet, reminding him of the songs of heaven, "like the voice of many waters."

But this letter can only give a hint of the things we mean to tell you about when we get home, where we expect to go before this month is ended. I baptized by immersion in the Jordan an American whom we met, and who desired the solemn ordinance administered to him in the sacred waters. I rolled down from Mount Calvary or "place of a skull" a stone for the corner stone of our new Brooklyn tabernacle. We bathed in the "Dead Sea" and in "Gideon's Fountain," where his three hundred men lapped the water from their hands as they passed through; and we sailed on Lake Galilee and stood on Mount Zion and Mount Moriah and Mount Hermon, and I saw the place where the shepherds heard the Christmas anthem the night Christ was born; and have been at Nazareth, and Capernaum, and sat by "Jacob's Well," and saw Tel-el-Kebir of modern battle, and Megiddo of ancient battle, and where the Israelites crossed the desert, and slept at Bethel where one ladder was let down into Jacob's dream, but the night I slept there the heavens were full of ladders, first a ladder of clouds, then a ladder of stars, and all up and down the heavens were the angels of beauty, angels of consolation, angels of God ascending and descending; and I was on nearly all the fields of Herodic and Solomonic, and Davidic, and Mosaic, and Abrahamic history. I took Rome, and Naples, and Athens, and Alexandria, and Cairo on the way out, and take the Greek Archipelago, and Constantinople, and Vienna on the way back. What more can God in His goodness grant me in the way of natural scenery, and classic association, and spiritual opportunity? Ah yes! I can think of something greater than that He can grant me. Safe return to the people of my beloved flock, the field of my work, and the land where my fathers died, and in the dust of whose valleys I pray God I may be buried.

Cowboy hats for misses are of gray, ecru, or bright red felt, with wide unwired brims, edged with fur felt.

The Home Physician.

BRAIN STIMULANT.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is only recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force; because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which takes the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, and force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.

SUNFLOWERS AND MALARIA.

In a recent issue of the Russian Medical journal, the *Meditzina*, a contributor draws attention to the common sunflower as an excellent and cheap substitute for quinine in the treatment of malarial fevers of all possible forms. The remedy has been from time immemmorial used for the purpose in the Russian, as well as Persian and Turkish popular medicines, and that mostly after the following plan; A flask is filled loosely with finely cut dry or recent flowers and stems, and then with vodka aqua vitæ. The hermetically corked vessel is left to stand under sun rays, or at some warm place, for two or three days. The tincture is then ready for use, and should be given as a small wineglassful three times a day. In recent cases, complete and permanent cure ensues in from one to three days; in most obstinate and inveterate cases, not later than a week. The remedy proved successful, even in such cases where quinine and other anti-malarial means failed.

Celery is a sedative, and is good for rheumatism and so-called neuralgia, which is often only another name for it. Cucumbers cool the system—when fresh cut, of course. Lettuce is not only cooling, but produces sleep, especially if the stalk is eaten. Asparagus purifies the blood, and especially acts on the kidneys. Peas, broad beans and haricots are strengthening, and contain for a human being the properties specified by farmers when they say that peas "harden" pig's flesh, and that "oats may take a horse out, but beans will bring him home again." Potatoes should not be eaten by those who are disposed to get too stout, and many who suffer from derangement of the liver eschew them altogether.

WHEN TO GIVE MEDICINES.

Iodine or the iodides should be given on an empty stomach. If given during digestion, the acids and starch alter and weaken their action. Acids, as a rule, should be given between meals. Acids given before meals check the excessive secretion of the acids of the gastric juice. Irritating and poisonous drugs, such as salts of arsenic, copper, zinc and iron, should be given directly after meals. Oxide and nitrate of silver should be given directly after the process of digestion is ended; if given during or close after meals, the chemicals destroy or impair their action. Potassium permanganate, also, should not be given until the process of digestion is ended, inasmuch as organic matter decomposes it and renders it inert. The active principle of gastric juice is impaired and rendered inert by corrosive sublimate, tannin and pure alcohol; hence they should be given at the close of digestion. Malt extracts, cod-liver oil, the phosphates, etc., should be given with or directly after food.—*Medical World.*

Historical Anecdotes of the Table.

The largest and best were called *colymbades*, and were so called in the last century, the Sultan causing them to be kept exclusively for his own table. Honey played a great roll in Grecian pastry. That of mount Hymettus was superior to that of Sicily. Certain honey, which coming from regions fertile in bitter or poisonous plants, was rejected because it had a disagreeable taste, and often proved dangerous. Discoride and Zenophon spoke of honey that caused the people who ate it to become stupid and dull, and Diodorus mentioned that of Colchide which threw persons who ate it into a condition resembling death, which continued for an entire day.

Honey, of which the Greeks were epicures, came from countries filled with aromatic and delicious plants. Pythagoras used it for his daily food, and Democritus recommended it to those who desired to live without inconvenience. Honey kneaded with wheat flour produced a paste which was rolled into thin sheets and baked. These cakes were eaten after being soaked in wine. Honey was also combined with oil and flour of sesame; this paste was thrown into the oven in little pellets, which, when baked produced excellent biscuit.

Other cakes were made by mixing honey with milk, oil and cheese. The spiced bread of Rhodes and the rolls of Paros were famous. "Old fortune," said the poet, Alexis, "you who dwell in happy Paros, thy island has two products which surpass the products of all other isles; marble for the gods and rolls for mortals. The Greeks attributed the invention of pastry to Thearion, of Sicily but Athenee gave the honor to the Cappadocians. The Greeks were the inventors of the plum pudding which was called *thrion*, and which was enveloped with fig leaves. They made tart with raisins and almonds, as well as those of hares and fig peckers.

During the repast, there was often reading and every house of importance kept its reader; for the Greeks thought that while silence facilitated digestion, reading nourished the mind, but in spite of this wise maxim the repast was generally animated by the conversation of the guests. At dessert they drank to each other's health. The cups filled to the brim, were crowned with flowers and the master of the house drank, bowing to each guest and wishing him good health; he sent the wine remaining in the cup, to the guest designated, who was obliged to empty it.

After the repast, and having withdrawn from the tables, the guests continued to converse or sing table songs. Sometimes dancers were introduced into the hall, players on instruments or gymnasts. The most varied pleasures followed the festival, which amused the guests and facilitated digestion. The wine, which was drunk after the repast and which was called, "the health of the good demon," Theophrastus, in his treatise on drunkenness, said was given in small quantities. First, in order that its strength should be remembered while drinking it, also that it was the gift of the gods.

Second, it was given after the appetite was satisfied so that the least quantity possible should be drunk. Third, it was taken after thanks had been offered to the divinity, and grace requested that they might do nothing dishonest, also that their strength might not be tempted beyond measure by love for this drink, and that they might always use it with prudence and for its usefulness.

Everyone willingly attended banquets at Athens. There was always held in the public halls, some one of these fraternity banquets which was given at the expense of the members of one of the thirty wards of the city, or of the one hundred and sixty-four market towns of Attica. There were also sacred banquets, such as were offered to Castor and Pollux, and for which was placed on the table, a cheese, a physte, and some olives and pears, in memory of the ancient manner of living.

The Athenians did not suffer the least violation of their religious customs, for example, at a repast of this nature given at the Academy, a cook, contrary to the rules, made use of a dish of foreign porcelain; all those who offered sacrifices caused the plate to be broken, because it was the custom to abstain from all that was of a foreign nature. Another cook was scourged with rods for having prepared salted food, such as sea fish, for a repast given at the Lycee.

Heating the House.

First of all, fire places and grates are for those who can afford to use fuel liberally. The greater part of the heat produced in them is taken up the chimney. Heat travels slowly through still air, but is carried along we may say bodily, by moving air. Now, when a room is heated by a grate, there is a strong current from every part of the room to the grate and up the chimney hence the heat is carried up the chimney and not out into the room, and only a small part is diffused into the room; and that small part does not get very far, as any one knows who has sat before a grate in very cold weather while face was burning and back was chilled. A very good way to economize fuel is to exchange grates for stoves. It may be objected that this must include a loss of pleasantness, an open fire being "so nice and cheerful." But it is not very pleasant to attempt to keep warm in a room that gets all its heat from a grate. To be comfortable in such a room one would need a fireplace in every corner and a chair gently revolved by clockwork. It is pleasurable to look at the open fire, but not much less pleasant to look through isinglass at the fire, and far more comfortable. Grates are a means of ventilating a room, and are often recommended on this account; but a room can be well ventilated and at less expense without grates.

It is extravagance of fuel to never have more than a little fuel in the stove and the dampers closed—little fire and chilly room. If you would use fuel to the best advantage, get a brisk hot fire as soon as possible; that is, as soon as the kindling has started vigorously, fill the stove well with fuel and open the dampers. Then, as soon as the stove is quite hot and the room well warmed, close the dampers—those leading to the pipe or in the pipe almost or quite shut, those in the lower part of the stove a little open. Thus you will have a fine bed of coals to throw off heat, having so much force that the added fuel will burn as fast as is needed, though the dampers are closed as directed. There will be very little waste of heat up the flue; nearly all the heat produced will be thrown out into the room. The room will be kept comfortably warm all the time, and less fuel will be used than if you are stingy of it. Quite frequently the amount of heat thrown out in the room will be increased by closing partially or totally the dampers.

Every outside door should open into a hall or vestibule. When an outside door opens direct into a room, there is a rush of cold air in whenever the door is opened. A person going from the room must pass at once into much colder atmosphere. This is decidedly unwholesome. How often must the wife and daughters, heated and perspiring, pass from the kitchen into the cold outside air! The suddenness and severity of the change would be lessened by a small vestibule or hall; and at the same time there would be a considerable saving of fuel, for much less cold air would find its way into the kitchen. Where this has not been taken into account in building the house, build a small inclosed portico beyond the kitchen door, with "storm doors," swinging either way: It makes just the place for brushing snowy shows, and for the deposit of overshoes, water proof coats, umbrellas, etc. The cost is not great, and will be covered by the saving of fuel long before the portico is worn out.

NO ATTAINMENT or possession has its highest value in itself. Its chiefest worth is ever in what results from it, or in what it tends toward. Bodily health and strength, material riches, intellectual researches and acquirements,—all these are to be desired, not for what they are, but for what can be done with and through them in their wise and consecrated using. It is the same with Bible study and prayer and communion with God, and religious activities of every kind,—they ought not in themselves to give satisfaction to the child of God. What comes of them, not what they are, is the true measure of their practical advantage. "Nothing is good," says Maurice, "that does not carry us beyond itself."

The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff.

Among the many theories advanced by metaphysicians and philosophers, is one which holds that one body may be the dwelling place of many souls, and that the contradictory emotions and even actions may be due to the different natures which find expression through the one mortal part—the one person.

The wonderful book which has of late become so widely read in the English speaking world. "The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff," is the record from day to day, of the life of a young girl growing to womanhood, it is the record of an artist with all the artistic zeal the ambitions, jealousies, and fruitless longings for fame, it is the record of a simple child who sees death coming and faces it without fear, it is the record of a great soul with all the raptures and agonies which a full understanding of life or death would bring, it is the record of a girls heart throbs or of a philosophic cry for more light. Such is the book.

The child, who begins her own record at twelve years of age, and continues it until within eleven days of her death at twenty-four, was full of all the ambitions and *varieties* common to young girls. One begins to read a pleasant story of a young girl's life. She longed to become an artist and every opportunity was given her to study art. She was an earnest never tiring worker, and as she advanced and was rewarded by high praise for her work, her pleasure was like that of a child. Yet in the midst of some simple record there will come a sentence which belongs to another part of her nature, and some sage seems speaking through her, or some aged soul crys out for help.

At sixteen years of age she writes, "I am so weary of life that I should like to die. Nothing amuses me, nothing interests me, I desire nothing, I hope for nothing, Paris kills me! It is a cafe a well-kept hotel, a bazar."

A record later on reads, "Dressed in my black blouse, there is something in my appearance that reminds one of Marie Antoinette at the Temple * * * In short I am gradually perfecting my character. Understand what I mean by perfection; perfection that is to say for me, Oh time! Time is required for everything. Time is the most terrible, the most discouraging, the most unconquerable of all obstacles, and one that may exist when no other does.

In the Autumn of 1878, when she was seventeen she writes. "They want to marry me, but I told them plainly that I was quite willing to marry, but only on one condition, that the person should be either rich, of a good family and handsome, or else a man of genius or of note. As for his character, if he were Satan himself, I would take care of that."

A few days after she says, with all the simplicity of a child, "I looked all of a sudden so beautiful this evening, that I spent fully twenty minutes admiring myself in the glass. I am sure no one could have seen me without admiration.

Again in the same year she writes to die? It would be absurd; and yet I think I am going to die. It is impossible that I should live long. I am not constituted like other people; I have a great deal too much of some things in my nature, a great deal too little of others and a character not made to last."

One cannot tell wherein the charm of this book lies, yet it is charming in every sense of the word. Thoughts, words, and actions, are all here with an under tone of sadness, a seemingly constant realization that death is in the near future. It is a life not of this world, nor yet of heaven, but seems to have a dozen lives in one. The sweet girlish face which looks upon the reader on the first page, is the child Marie not the great artist, or the anguished soul. We read on and on until our eyes are dim with unshed tears, and as we close the volume we say "She was not of us, she belonged to some other sphere."

The book is well printed and bound and contains several illustrations from the young artists paintings Cassell and Co., Publishers, New York.

A. M. P.

Postal Cards.

The first issue of postal cards by the United States was in 1873. In the upper right corner was the head of Liberty in oval frame. On the frame were the words "U. S. Postage" above and "one cent" below. Along the top, in curved lines, were the words "United States postal card," and below them, in small type and a straight line, "Write the address only on this side—the message on the other." The whole was surrounded by a border and printed in brown on buff card, water marked with the large monogram, "U. S. P. O. D." (United States Post Office Department). It was also issued the same year on a card which bore the water mark, small "U. S. P. O. D.," and was printed in three shades—brown, light brown and dark brown. In 1875 appeared a card bearing a profile of Liberty in the upper right corner in a frame. To left of this was "Postal Card" on a ribbon which crossed in front of the monogram "U. S." Below was the inscription, "Write the address on this side—the message on the other." It was printed in black on five shades of card—light buff, buff, dark buff, yellow buff and brownish buff. In 1881 appeared the same card with the inscription changed to "Write only the address on this side." This time it was printed on only two shades of card—buff and dark buff. In 1885 came the brown cards, with Jefferson's head, and on January 1, 1887, appeared those in use now. The denomination of all cards was but one cent. There has been but one two cent card (for foreign communications) issued. This was in 1879. It bears the Liberty head in blue on a buff card.

LUMKINS, who had worn a full beard ever since his marriage, came home the other night with his face clean shaven. "Come, darling," he said to his little daughter, "and kiss papa." "Are 'oo my papa?" queried the little one. "Of course."

"Den whose head has 'oo dot on?'

IF you were willing to be as pleasant and as anxious to please in your own home as you are in the company of your neighbors you would have the happiest home in the world.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1890.

The Ministry of John.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 3 : 7-22.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2 : 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *Heralded by John.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Man's Duty Expounded, vs. 7-14.
2. John's Fidelity Illustrated, vs. 15-20.
3. Jesus' Sonship Demonstrated, vs. 21, 22.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.*—Matt. 3 : 2.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 3 : 7-22. Jesus heralded by John.
T.—Luke 3 : 1-6. John's work begun.
W.—Matt. 3 : 1-17. Matthew's parallel narrative.
T.—Mark 1 : 1-11. Mark's parallel narrative.
F.—John 1 : 15-34. John's testimony to Jesus.
S.—John 3 : 25-36. John's final testimony.
S.—Mark 6 : 14-29. John's martyrdom.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. MAN'S DUTY EXPOUNDED.

I. Repentance:
Bring forth therefore fruits of repentance (8).
Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 3 : 2).
Repent ye, and believe in the gospel (Mark 1 : 15).
Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish (Luke 13 : 5).
He commandeth men that they should all everywhere repent (Acts 17 : 30).

II. Generosity:
He that hath two coats, ... impart to him that hath none (11).
Freely ye received, freely give (Matt. 10 : 8).
Your abundance being a supply . . . . for their want (2 Cor. 8 : 14).
Yet ye give them not the things needful; . . . . what doth it profit? (Jas. 2 : 16).
He that loveth not his brother, ... cannot love God (1 John 4 : 20).

III. Justice:
Do violence to no man, neither exact anything wrongfully (14).
Thou shalt not oppress thy neighbor (Lev. 19: 13).
Whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed (1 Sam. 12: 3).
What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly (Micah 6: 8).
If I have wrongfully exacted aught, ... I restore fourfold (Luke 19: 8).

1. "Who warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" (1) The coming wrath; (2) The effective warning; (3) The ready flight.—(1) Fleeing from wrath; (2) Heedful of warning; (3) Defective of realization.
2. "Bring forth therefore fruits worthy of repentance." (1) Repentance demanded; (2) Fruit required.
3. "The axe . . . . laid unto the root of the trees." (1) The trees; (2) The root; (3) The axe.—Laid at the root (1) Ready for service; (2) Awaiting the signal.

II. JOHN'S FIDELITY ILLUSTRATED.

I. In Honor with the People:
All men reasoned, ... whether haply he were the Christ (15).
All hold John as a prophet (Matt. 21: 26).
He was a righteous man and a holy (Mark 6: 20).
The Jews sent . . . . to ask him, Who art thou? (John 1: 19).

II. Faithful to his Superior:
There cometh he that is mightier than I (16).
He confessed, I am not the Christ (John 1: 20).
I am not the Christ, but, ... am sent before him (John 3: 28).
John . . . . hath borne witness unto the truth (John 5: 23).
Who was faithful, ... as also was Moses (Heb. 3: 2).

II. Suffering for the Right:
Herod, ... being reproved by him, ... shut up John in prison (19, 20).
Ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake (Matt. 10: 22).
With thee I am ready to go both to prison and to death (Luke 22: 33).
If a man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed (1 Pet. 4: 16).
The devil is about to cast some of you into prison (Rev. 2: 10).

1. "All men reasoned in their hearts concerning John." (1) John as sent of God; (2) John as judged of men; (3) John as estimated by himself.
2. "There cometh he that is mightier than I." (1) The acknowledged greatness of John; (2) The transcendent greatness of Jesus.
3. "To cleanse his threshing-floor." (1) The threshing-floor; (2) The fan; (3) The wheat; (4) The chaff.

III. JESUS' SONSHIP DEMONSTRATED.

I. By the Opened Heavens:
Jesus praying, ... the heaven was opened (21).
The heavens were opened, and I saw visions of God (Ezek. 1: 1).
Lo, the heavens were opened unto him (Matt. 3: 16).
He saw the heavens rent asunder (Mark 1: 10).
I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing (Acts 7; 56).

II. By the Spirit's Descent:
The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily form (22).
He saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove (Matt. 3; 16).
The Spirit as a dove descending upon him (Mark 1: 10).
Upon whomsoever thou shalt see the Spirit descending . . . . the same is he (John 1: 33).
I have seen, ... that this is the Son of God (John 1: 34).

III. By the Father's Approval:
Thou art my beloved Son (22).
This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased (Matt. 3: 17).
A bright cloud overshadowed them; and behold a voice (Matt. 17: 5).
A voice came out of the heavens, ... in thee I am well pleased (Mark 1: 11).
There came therefore a voice out of heaven (John 12: 28).

1. "The heaven was opened." (1) The occasion of the opening; (2) The significance of the opening; (2) The results of the opening.
2. "The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily form, as a dove." (1) The opened heavens; (2) The descending Spirit; (3) The honored Son; (4) The demonstrated Sonship.
3. "Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased." (1) The beloved Son; (2) The well-pleased Father.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

His parentage (Luke 1 : 5, 6).
Ordained to be a Nazarite (Luke 1 : 15).
His raiment and food (Matt. 3 : 4).
His preaching (Matt. 3 : 1, 2).
He did no miracle (John 10 : 41).
Baptized many (Matt. 3 : 5, 6; John 3 : 23).
Instructed his disciples (Luke 11 : 1).
Reproved sinners (Matt. 3 : 7-9 ; Matt. 14 : 4).
Imprisoned by Herod (Matt. 14 : 3).
Suffered martyrdom (Matt. 14 : 6-12).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS. — Seventeen years have probably passed since the events narrated in the last lesson. They have been years during which the Jews have been at a very low point spiritually. Morals in the state and morals in society of a most corrupt nature. All that is known of the period, however, is known from contemporaneous accounts. The gospel records narrate nothing between the visit of Jesus to Jerusalem and the appearance of John the Baptist as a preacher of repentance. All of them introduce the Baptist with the same Old Testament citation. In John 1 : 23, however, the words are given as uttered by the Baptist himself.

PLACES.—When the word of God first came as a signal for action to John, he was on the west bank of the river Jordan, south-east of Jerusalem. Afterward he journeyed northwards, and preached and baptized beyond the river fords to the east. The place where John first appeared was called the Wilderness of Judea, although that name was used rather for a wild, thinly settled district, than a veritable wilderness. The place where Jesus was baptized was Bethany (Auth. Ver., "Bethabara," John 1 : 28). There is still much discussion as to the correct form of the name, as well as in regard to the locality. The discovery by the representatives of the Palestine Exploration Fund of a ford called 'Abarah (Bethabara; that is, Place of Abara, or Place of Crossing-over) favors the reading of the received text. Captain Conder suggests that "the readings may be harmonized; Bethany being equivalent to Batanea, the Hebrew Bashan, and thus indicating the district in which the village of Beth-abara lay, or to which it was the natural approach. If this view be correct, the place of John's baptizing was in Perea at a ford of the Jordan, about twenty-two miles south-east of Cana, about fourteen south of the Sea of Galilee, and a little above the city of Beth-shan. Tradition places the site of the baptism at a point much farther south, east of Jericho; but this is in conflict with the biblical indications."

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.—It was now the fifteenth year of Tiberius, emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate had just been appointed procurator of Judea, Herod Antipas was tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip of Iturea and Trachonitis,—both having been in office ever since the death of Herod the Great, or the year in which Jesus was born; Lysias was tetrarch of Abilene; and Annas and Caiaphas were high-priests. Iturea was a region on the north-eastern border of Palestine, in the direction of Damascus. It was so named from Jetur, the son of Ishmael. It is still called El-Jejdur. Trachonitis was a district farther to the eastward, bordering on the desert. Abilene means properly the region about Abila. This was a town at the foot of Antilebanon, north-west of Damascus. The office of high-priest at this time was in the gift of the Roman authorities, and was held at their pleasure. The high-priesthood of Annas is somewhat obscure. He was appointed by Quirinus, or Cyrenius, in A. D. 7, after the battle of Actium, but was superseded by Ismael, under Valerius Gratus, procurator of Judea, A. D. 14, at the beginning of the reign of Tiberius; but he appers again with the title, at least, of high-priest, and with authority, for some time after the ascension of Christ. Caiaphas, or Joseph Caiaphas, to give his name in full, was a son-in-law of Annas. He was appointed about A. D. 25, and continued till the Passover, A. D. 37. It is supposed by some that Annas continued as president of the sanhedrin, while Caiaphas was the actual officiating high-priest.

TIME.—If John began to preach at the age of thirty, his appearance would be in the summer of 779 (A. U. C.),—A. D. 26. The baptism of Jesus may be placed in January, 780 (A. U. C.),—A. D. 27. This will allow a sufficient interval for the events occurring before the first Passover.

PERSONS. — John the Baptist; the crowds listening to him, composed of all classes; Jesus. There is also a reference to Herod the tetrarch and Herodias.

INCIDENTS.—John warns the multitude, and they ask what they must do. He answers, bidding them give. Similar questions from publicans and soldiers are answered by forbidding exaction and violence. John prophesies of the Coming One. An account of his imprisonment follows, and a description of the baptism of Jesus and the Divine attestations.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. 3 : 7-17 ; Mark 1 : 7-11 ; Comp. John 1 : 19-28.

THERE is nothing we are more apt to parade before others than our cares and sorrows, and there is nothing the world cares so little about.

FARM NOTES.

TIMBER FOR RAILROAD TIES.—This country is said to be using 422,400,000 ties on its railroads. These ties, it is calculated, have to be replaced every five years, or at the rate of 84,560,000 annually. Such being the supposed facts, a contemporary pertinently suggests whether it will not pay every farmer who can do so to cultivate suitable timber for ties on those rough places or corners of his premises which are not tillable, and make railroad ties one of the annual products of his farm. With the increase of railroads and the decrease of our timber lands, the time must come when railroad ties will be worth their weight in silver unless provision shall soon be made to supply the demand. Perhaps some new material may be found that will answer as a substitute for wood; but at present wooden railroad ties have their value, and the probability is that the demand for them will increase rather than diminish in the future. Hence the suggestion that farmers grow ties whenever they can do so cheaply seems wise and timely. Some of the railroad companies have already engaged in growing timber for ties, the Southern Pacific having a very extensive railway-tie nursery in Kansas.

PROPAGATION BY SPORES.—The plant-body of fungi consists of numerous simple, branching white threads, which spread over or through the substance on which the growth is made. These threads are known as the *mycelium* of the fungus. No flowers are produced by fungi, but they are propagated by spores, which are produced on reproductive threads, and are so small and light they can be carried any distance by winds or insects. To prevent the spread of fungi, therefore, the work must never be delayed, but commence with the opening of the season. The use of compounds destructive to fungi and its spores should really begin before any signs of attack can be noticed, especially if the vegetables were attacked the year previous. It seems possible, however, that plants may be fortified against attack by previous growth, induced by the use of fertilizers, which may introduce into the plants substances which render them less susceptible to the influences of the fungi, or, rather, render the plant less congenial as a soil for the growth of the spores.

HOG RAISING VS. WHEAT.—A Minnesota farmer declares that he can make more money raising hogs at three cents a pound than raising wheat yielding thirty bushels per acre. An acre of clover will support eight hogs, each of which will gain 100 lbs, in a season, making an income of $24 an acre. He saves expense for seed, seeding and threshing, and at the present price of grain his hog crop comes out far ahead of his neighbor's wheat or barley, even in a favorable season for grain. When we consider (comments a Western contemporary on the above) that for several years hogs have brought from five to six cents a pound and grain has proved a failure, it is easy to see why some farmers have prospered and others have fallen behind.

WATER FOR SHEEP IN WINTER.—A good many farmers think that sheep do not require water in Winter, and especially when there is snow on the ground. This underrating the need of a good supply of water for their flocks in cold weather, causes much cruelty and leads to the practice of false economy. If sheep will live by eating snow, it is no evidence that it is best for them, any more than for any other farm stock. If good clean water is provided daily in a warm place sheep will drink it twice a day, and sometimes oftener. They do not drink much at a time, but a little water is a necessity for their thrift during cold weather.

WHEN the ground is plowed in the fall or early winter the frost goes down and reaches the insects that have sought refuge therein. The clods and lumps are broken by the action of frost, and the soil put in condition for being easily plowed in the spring. Hard, lumpy manure is also pulverized by frost, due to expansion and contraction during alternate thawing and freezing, which renders the manure fine when it is spread over the surface at this season.

LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.—According to good authority the long-wooled races of sheep are essentially English in origin. They are represented by the Lincoln, Romney, Marsh, Cotwold and Leicester breeds, but especially by the three first named races. The position of the Leicester breed is particularly interesting, not so much on account of the length of its wool, which indeed is short in comparison with that of the other long-wooled sheep, as because of its historical connection with the improvement of all the other long-wooled races of sheep.

A PASTURE will not provide food without renewal any more than the feed trough. Keeping a herd on the pasture year after year will exhaust it just as surely as the feed is exhausted in the barn. Every ounce of milk carried from the pasture to the barn is so much loss of plant food from the soil. After the cows are stabled for the winter a liberal dressing of manure or fertilizer should be applied to the pasture, which will not only protect the grass but increase the supply of pasturage next season.

GOATS can be kept where even the sheep cannot exist. The goat should find a ready sale in market, as its flesh is equal in every respect to that of the sheep in favor and quality, and meat from goats can be produced at less cost than from any other animal in sections where the range is wide, or where lands are not cultivated. They are difficult to restrain, however, and damage orchards, which are serious objections, but under proper conditions goats may be made profitable.

INSTEAD of washing the sheep, thus rendering the animals liable to colds and disease, it is now proposed, in some sections where sheep are raised in large numbers to establish wool-scouring mills, to which the wool may be carried and washed before baling. It is a move in the right direction.

BEEF RISSOLES.—Chop fine some cold roast beef, season it well with salt and pepper, and to each half pint of this add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a half cup of bread crumbs, then add two whole eggs, and work the mixture to a smooth paste. Form into round balls, dip in egg and then in bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. Serve with a nice, brown sauce poured around them.

Kissed Another Man's Wife.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green, At his good neighbor, Brown,— "You kissed my wife upon the street.— I ought to knock you down." "That's where you're wrong, good Brown replied, In accents mild and meek: "I kissed her, that I've not denied, But kissed her on the cheek— And I did it because she looked so handsome— the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?" "Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you: she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your apology. Good night." "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists, under *a positive guarantee* of giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Cost considered, says Waldo F. Brown, the best implement for pulverizing the soil is a plank drag. To do the best work the drag must be used on fresh-plowed land.

Diseases Many, Causes Few.

All functional diseases are attended with congest on and torpor of one or more of the great organs of digestion, nutrition and excretion, and the only known combination of safe and effective medicines able to restore healthy action to the liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs and skin is the old time honored pill of our fathers, St. Bernard's Vegetable Pill, approved by all schools of medicine. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

Varieties of cow-pea may be found that can be profitably grown, especially for milk cows. By modern methods we may and perhaps will make it pay for certain purposes.

There is more experience, time, and brain work represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. It is this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its curative power, and in the remarkable cures it effects. Give it a trial.

Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment have round nails.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

New York's electric light wires now have begun to shock the people in the street cars. New York is a nice town to live in, provided one succeeds in living.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Many filigree gold hairpin tops bearing precious stone ornamentation are being worn.

Rupture cureguaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Dry bran is recommended as one of the best materials for packing apples, as it partially protects against sudden changes of temperature.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

Chopped straw makes excellent litter in which to scatter the food of poultry, as it induces them to scratch and exercise.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Don't work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

Heavy feeding of fowls just before killing is detrimental to quality.

If you wish to do the easiest and quickest week's washing you ever did, try Dobbins' Electric Soap next washday. Follow the directions. Ask your grocer for it. Been on the market 24 years. Take no other.

Keep the best lambs and yearlings on the farm to increase the flock.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Be sure you get the genuine.

Steady Progress

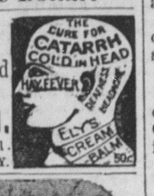
Has characterized Hood's Sarsaparilla ever since it was placed before the public. Wherever introduced its sales have grown from year to year until now it is the most popular and most successful medicine offered. Any druggist will confirm this statement. The secret of this success lies in the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine of merit. It does actually accomplish all that is claimed for it and when given a fair trial is reasonably certain to be of benefit. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Ely's Cream Balm
Is worth $1000 to any
Man, Woman or Child
SUFFERING FROM
CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.



A representation of the engraving on our wrappers.—RADWAY & CO. NEW YORK.

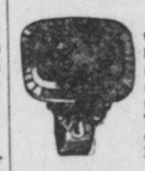
THE PURCHASING CO.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 614 Chestnut Street,

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING IMMENSE BARGAINS:

No. 997.
A Ladies' Glove Ring. This is rolled gold, richly chased on both sides, with a Brazilian Pebble in the centre. Retail price, $2.50; our price, $1.



No. 914.
A Gentleman's Real Intaglio Stone Ring. with a handsome head carved on the stone; set plain, with curled edges; has fancy pieces on sides engraved to match top. This ring is finely finished, equaled to any Gold Ring. Retail price, $3; our price, $1.

No. 982.
This is a Six Cluster Stone Ring of our own design. It has a plain shank, and is set with six of the most brilliant stones. We can recommend this as a special bargain. Retail price, $4; our price, $1.50.

No. 2428.

Solid Gold Gent's Scarf Pin, with beautiful setting, and a real Rhinestone. The entire article is solid gold, and well made. Must be seen to be appreciated. Retail price, $3.50; our price, $1.50.

No. 3226.

A new gold-wire **Swing Ear-Ring.** The top is gold front, perforated and beautifully engraved. It has a new six-point setting and a 32 fawcett Rhinestone.
Retail price, $2. Our price, 75c.

No. 3207.

A new six point setting **Earing,** fits close to the ear and has a patent push back, set with a very brilliant clear stone.
Retail price, $1.50; our price, 75c.

No. 773.

Gold Front Lace Pin, with Rhinestone centre. Has a patent safety pin attached. Is well made and entirely new. Retail price, $4; our price, $2.

No. 1336¼.

A Solid Gold Ring can be had in either Cameo, Intaglio, or Tiger Cameo. Stone is finely cut, with a full figure on it; sides are nicely engraved. The general construction of this ring is very fine. Jewelers retail it for $2.50; our price, $1.25.

In ordering please mention number of article to avoid mistakes.

The above articles will be sent by Registered Mail free, on receipt of the money which has to accompany the order.
As to our responsibility, ask the publisher of this paper.

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614 CHESTNUT STREET.
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PENSIONS If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price $1 ASTHMA. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

One Of The Other.—"When I drink much, I can't work, and so I let it alone."
"The drinking?"
"No, the working."

Binks (as he hears a knock at the door)—Come in.
Jacob Pretzel—It's me, sir, I haf der schmall pox——
Binks—For goodness sake, get out of here. Do you want to imperil the lives of my wife and children? I'll call an——
Pretzel (perplexed)—Fat's der madder mit you? I haf der schmall pox of putter dot you send me for, ain'd id?

BARBER (running his hands through customer's hair)—"Your head, sir, is quite——"
Customer (irritably)—"You gave it a shampoo yourself two days ago."
Barber (quickly recovering)—"It's quite a remarkably well shaped head, sir."

Miss Upper Tenne (as her brother comes in wearing a bright necktie)—Oh, I knew you were coming; I heard it two blocks off.

Dejected Youth—"I would like to return this engagement ring I purchased here a few days ago." Jeweller—Didn't it suit the young lady?" D. Y. "Yes, but another young man had already given her one just like it and I would like to exchange it for a wedding present."

Queen Victoria (to lady in waiting) Has the shah signified his intention of leaving London yet?
Lady in waiting He has not, your majesty.
Queen Victoria—Bring me my medicine box again.

Ada—Were you not afraid during that thunder and lightning storm?
Elsie—No; I was with Mike, who was lately discharged from the Third Avenue Railroad, and you know that the electric fluid never strikes a non-conductor.

CHICAGO TEACHER—"Name the principal towns in Missouri."
Bright Boy—"Squakville, Four Corners, Frogtown, Bum's Crossing, and St. Louis."
Teacher—'Go up head."

Incorrigible.—"What did you and Smith talk about?" "About fifteen minutes." "I mean, what did you talk over?"
"The telephone."

She—Richard, this would be a good time to get papa's consent.
He—Why, is he in particularly good humor?
She—On the contrary he is very angry over my dressmaker's bills, and would gladly be rid of me.

"Remarkable how wet it is!"
"Wouldn't it be more remarkable if it was dry, in this rain?"

WIFE (with toothache)—With this swelled face I wont be able to talk for a week.
Husband (sotto voce)—That will give me a rest.
Wife—What?
Husband (aloud)—I say rest is the best thing for you.

Would You Believe

The Proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives Thousands of Bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for Coughs and all Throat and Lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottle Free at all druggists'. Large Size 50c and $1.

A head of cabbage placed in the poultry yard will be eagerly eaten by the hens at this season.

La Grippe.

At present epidemic on this continent, as well as on the continent of Europe, the precursor of Pneumonia and other fatal diseases, is principally a Catarrhal inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the upper air passages.

It commences suddenly, and is generally attended with an extreme degree of debility, with high fever from the commencement; marked pain in the head, shoulder and limbs, and oppression of the chest, severe cough and little expectoration, with a loss of appetite and some times diarrhœa; in the course of a few days, follow at times free expectorations and copious perspirations.

The disease must be at once driven out of the system in the first stages if possible, and not allowed to develop into others of a more serious nature, which may become fatal. To do this the most simple agent may be found in Radway's Ready Relief (and where there is not diarrhœa), Radway's Pills

Take two to four of Radway's Pills before retiring at night, swallow thirty to sixty drops of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water; rub well, applied by the hand, Radway's Ready Relief to the head, throat, chest, shoulders, back or limbs, wherever the pain is felt; get into a good sweat, cover up well, and avoid catching fresh cold. If not entirely cured, repeat the following night.

This treatment has been used before in similar epidemics, has cured thousands, and warded off pneumonia and other fatal diseases which are so ready to step in.

There is no better treatment than this for driving out a cold. Physicians are not always within call, and it is jeopardizing human life to be without such potent remedies as Radway's.

They should be in every family, and ready for use when required. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Electricity is used in some Pennsylvania coal mines to draw the cars up to the levels.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The experiment stations subtract 20 per cent. as the loss in the manurial value of food.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Henry M. Stanley has been offered an engagement for fifty lectures in this country at $1000 each.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

It is a strange fact in nature, that the totally blind man possesses the keenest power of vision. He can see nothing.

Beware of imitations—"Tansill's Punch."

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THE HEAVY END OF A MATCH.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint, at the breakfast-table, as he asked for a second cup of coffee, "I've made a discovery."
"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd suspect of such a thing; but what is it?"
"I've found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus, with a grin that would have adorned a skull.
Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery, too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and is called 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system, and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben, who had consumption, and was almost reduced to a skeleton. Before his wife began to use it, she was a pale, sickly thing, but look at her: she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. That, Cyrus, is a discovery that's worth mentioning."
The farmer's wife was right, for the "Golden Medical Discovery" is in fact the only medicine for purifying the blood and curing all manner of pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other Skin and Scalp diseases, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, and kindred ailments, possessed of such *positive* curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, under a **positive guarantee** that it will either benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. It also cures Bronchial, Throat and Lung diseases. Even Consumption (which is Lung-scrofula) yields to its marvelous curative properties, if taken in time and given a fair trial.
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.
Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery." It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; as peculiar in its curative effects as in its composition. It's a concentrated vegetable extract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,
no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists
London, England.

JONES
HE
PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beams Box for $60.
Every one Scale. For free [illegible] mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
5 666

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Horses Afflicted. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.,
Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists
Price $1.00.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

12% GUARANTEED, ABSOLUTE SECURITY. MORTGAGE, BANK AND INVESTMENT CO., Fargo, N. Dakota.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

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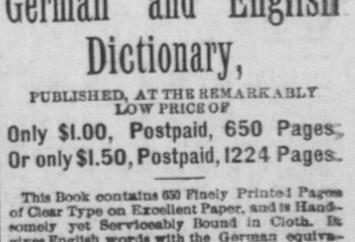
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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, FEB. 13.

MAY BE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

The Mysterious Enemies of Murdered Detective Hagney.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The sensational incidents surrounding the mysterious murder of Patrick Hagney, the special officer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, at Phœnixville, were carefully concealed at the coroner's inquest. This was due chiefly to the desire of the Phœnixville authorities to keep secret for the present certain information in their possession which they think would be rendered useless if given publicity. Notwithstanding the dying affidavit made by Hagney, in which he positively identified Bernard Mellon as his murderer, the coroner's jury returned a remarkable verdict, stating that "death was due to peritonitis, the result of a gunshot wound at the hands of parties unknown."

The Phœnixville authorities have confidently counted on the release of Mellon ever since his arrest. That the crime was committed at the instigation of some secret society is believed by them and they are conducting their investigations in that direction. That the organization is a branch of the Molly Maguires is not generally believed by the officers working on the case, but others feel that such is the case. Chief of Police Moore, of Phœnixville, and Deputy Coroner Merrell are inclined to believe that the secret society, which no doubt exists, is composed of men who illegally sell liquor and conduct "keep mums" or "speak easies" in that section of Phœnixville known as the "North ward." That neighborhood is said to be overrun with places where liquor is sold in open violation of the law and to the knowledge of the police.

On Sundays these places are kept open full blast and the rough and dissolute population of the town crowd the buildings all day. Efforts were made several months ago to close the places, but without success, and since then the proprietors have almost defied those in authority to drive them out of the business.

Farmers Can't Afford Good Roads.

KITTANNING, Pa., Feb. 8.—In the farmers' institute here several carefully prepared papers on "roads and roadmaking," were read and elicited considerable discussion. The prevalent idea on this question was that it was the city people who were the most desirous of good roads in the country and it was they who were agitating the matter much more vehemently than the farmers and that the cost of real good roads was too much for the farmers to even contemplate seriously.

It Startles the Old Settlers.

DUNBAR, Pa., Feb. 8.—A severe wind storm visited this vicinity yesterday. A large stock house belonging to the Dunbar Furnace company and built on trestles was blown down and totally destroyed, but no one was injured. Old settlers say the like of the storm was never known in this section before. Much damage is reported from Connellsville, Uniontown and other places in the surrounding country. The storm is still raging.

Two Gravel Trains Collide.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 8.—Engines Nos. 146 and 341, drawing gravel trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad, collided at Barry's junction while running at a high rate of speed. David Harris, of Mt. Carmel, one of the brakemen, was badly mangled, and James Perry, the fireman, was seriously injured. The other members of both crews saved themselves by jumping. Both engines are a wreck.

Glass Works Blown Down.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 8.—The new glass works at this place were blown down during a severe storm last evening. Charles Barr, superintendent, and Mr. Bierney were killed, and a number of persons injured. The men killed were from Tarentum. Superintendent Barr is still under the wreck. Another man unknown is under the debris and is undoubtedly killed. The building was of brick and is a total wreck.

An Oral Inquisition of Liquor Dealers.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 8.—Judge Gunnison has sentenced two violators of the liquor law under the Brooks act. He has also cited about a dozen prominent liquor dealers, who have applied for license, to appear next Monday and answer under oath at an oral examination. This inquisition is a new order of things and by the liquor men is regarded as high handed, while the prohibition workers are delighted.

Reading's Susquehanna Bridge.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—At the Reading railroad offices the contract was given to Nolan Bros. for building the bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. The old piers of the South Penn road will not be used and the new bridge will be built 100 feet further down the river. It will consist of twenty-three piers, with an elevation of forty feet above the water.

Explosion in a Mine.

LUZERNE, Pa., Feb. 10.—An explosion of gas occurred in East Boston mine, near here. John McKechnie, assistant boss, and his brother Charles were badly burned. Rudolph Reinking, David Jones and William Prynn were seriously injured by the concussion. It is thought that the injuries of the McKechnie brothers will prove fatal. The others will recover.

Powderly Has Callaghan Arrested.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 11.—Hon. Edward Callaghan was arrested here on Grand Master Workman Powderly's warrant for criminal libel. Sheriff Kranbar, of Scranton, made the arrest. Bail was not asked, as Mr. Callaghan assured the sheriff that he would be at Scranton for a hearing on March 2. Mr. Powderly wants $10,000 damages.

Her Pension Came Too Late.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Feb. 8.—Information has been received here that Mrs. Rachel Dikemar, of West Salem township, who died about two weeks ago, has been granted a pension of $12 a month and arrears, amounting to $1,050. Now her estate will only get enough to pay her funeral expenses.

MORMONS CRY FRAUD

Badly Beaten in the Municipal Election at Salt Lake.

THE GENTILES WILD WITH JOY.

The Most Memorable Election in the History of Utah Results in a Gentile Victory—The Saints Feel Sore and Their Adversaries Indulge in a Jollification.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The city was crowded with special police detectives and deputy United States marshals for the purpose of preventing illegal voting, which each party claimed that the other would resort to. It was feared that an attempt to challenge and arrest voters would result in riot and bloodshed, but this anticipation was not realized: and though the excitement was so intense that half of the business houses were closed order prevailed.

Bands paraded the streets and the thoroughfares were jammed with citizens, who realized that upon the results of the day's battle depended the future of the Mormon church as a political organization.

Only Six Arrests.

The voting passed off quietly and only six arrests were made for illegal voting, and these were accompanied by no demonstration from either side.

Snow began falling in the morning and continued until noon, when the sun came out melting the snow and turning the streets into rivers of slush. This did not deter the voters, many of whom waded through the mud to the polling places, while hundreds of carriages ran between the precinct headquarters and every part of the city, conveying voters to and from the polls.

The Mormons Voted Early.

By noon 3,000 votes had been cast, by which the poll books showed that about 75 per cent. of the People's (Mormon) registered votes had been cast and about 50 per cent. of the Liberals (Gentiles.) At that hour it was estimated that the returns at the Gentile headquarters gave them a majority of 207 votes, though up to 11 o'clock the Mormons had a majority ranging from 200 to 600.

At 5 o'clock it was estimated that the returns from every ward in the city gave a total vote of 6,298, divided as follows: Gentiles, 3,443: Mormons, 2,855.

The polls closed at 6 p. m. The Liberal leaders posted a bulletin claiming 1,200 majority.

Gentiles Wild with Joy.

The news spread rapidly and the Gentiles became wild with joy. They literally took possession of the city, the Mormons retiring to their homes. Flags were run up in all directions and lanterns and fireworks illuminated the streets and buildings. Cannons boomed, bonfires were lighted at every corner and hundreds of men in line paraded the streets with drums and torches, yelling like mad. No such scenes were ever witnessed before in Utah.

Mormons Cry Fraud.

The Mormons admit their defeat, but say that it was brought about by the most glaringly illegal methods, and that the result will be reversed by the courts. They do not think the majority shown by the returns will exceed 400.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Editor Charles Emory Smith Appointed. Other Places Filled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The president has nominated Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, for minister to Russia, and Dr. Edward Bedloe, of Philadelphia, to be consul at Amoy.

The place of Mr. William Reed Lewis, as United States consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been filled by the reappointment of Mr. Felix A. Matthews, who held the office before Mr. Lewis was sent there by Mr. Cleveland.

Among other nominations are J. Fedner Lee, of Maryland, secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro and John W. Schall, postmaster at Norristown, Pa.

Dr. Bedloe was an applicant for the consul generalship at Cairo, Egypt, and it is believed he will not accept the Amoy mission.

The New Minister to Russia.

Mr. Charles Emory Smith, who has been appointed United States minister to Russia, is at present the editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Smith was born in Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 18, 1842. Seven years later he removed with his parents to Albany, N. Y. Here he was educated in the public schools and at the Albany academy, graduating from the latter in 1858. He graduated from Schenectady university in 1861. When only 16 years old he wrote leading articles for The Albany Evening Transcript and in 1865 became editor of The Albany Express. In 1869 he was appointed private secretary to Governor Reuben Fenton and in 1870 joined the staff of The Albany Evening Journal, becoming sole editor of that newspaper in 1876. He had by this time achieved a prominent place in the journalism and politics of the state. In 1879 he removed to Philadelphia, becoming editor and part proprietor of The Press, since which time he has been prominently identified with Pennsylvania politics.

An Earthquake Shock in New Jersey.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 10.—An earthquake shock, or what every one decided it must be, was felt in this vicinity Saturday. From miles around Hightstown reports of buildings shaken, crockery upset and people frightened are heard. In many instances the people imagined some portion of the building had fallen down and that the disturbance was caused by that.

Earthquake in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—At 7.05 o'clock last evening two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in this city. The disturbance was most powerful in the southern part of the city, where many people were so badly frightened they ran into the streets. The bottles in drug stores and barrooms were shaken together and in some instances broken.

Mrs. Parnell Appeals to Governor Abbett

TRENTON, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Delia T. Parnell last night called on Governor Abbett and asked his co-operation in securing the passage of her pension bill now pending in congress. The governor wrote a warm letter of indorsement and promised to write to the New Jersey congressmen in her behalf.

Redistricting Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 11.—The redistricting committee of the Democratic caucus has completed its report. It is understood that it indorses the plan of 1884. This gives the Republicans ten and the Democrats eleven of the twenty-one congressmen of the state.

RUSH FOR THE RESERVATION

Boomers Take Possession of the Newly Opened Sioux Reservation.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 11.—The loud report of a cannon yesterday afternoon was the signal for the boomers to enter the Sioux reservation in accordance with the president's proclamation. Hundreds of teams with great loads of lumber started on a dead run across the river and the hundred or more Indian police placed as a guard to prevent any premature invasion stood dazed and helpless as they viewed the great and irresistable rush for the reservation.

A most novel sight was the moving of a large building under which had been placed heavy timbers and wheels. This, like the other wagons, was pulled across the river by galloping horses. There were a number of smashups in the rush, but as yet no fatalities have been reported. Houses were being erected last night by the light of lanterns and the morning sun shone on scores of new houses, many of them grouped in the new town on the west side of the river.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. — President Harrison issued a proclamation throwing open to settlement the relinquished portion of the Sioux reservation in accordance with the terms of the act approved last March, dividing the reservation into two separate reservations and providing for the relinquishment of Indian title to the remainder.

The proclamation throws open to settlement 5,000,000 acres of land which will be disposed of to settlers under the provisions of the homestead law. In addition to fees each settler will be required to pay $1.25 per acre, and upon the full payment of the money due will be entitled to a patent.

CALAMITY IN A COLLIERY.

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost by an Explosion in England.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—An explosion occurred in a colliery at Abersychau, in Monmouthshire, ten miles northwest of Newport. Three hundred miners were imprisoned and for several hours no communication could be had with them. An opening was finally effected.

The noise of the explosion was heard a mile away. The gearing of the shaft was thrown high into the air amid a volume of flames and a dense column of smoke. The first party of rescuers tried to penetrate the old mine, but without success. They saw many dead bodies, but were unable to reach them. After the smoke abated the rescuers descended and were able to reach them.

A large number of those rescued were seriously burned and some of them will die. The latest estimates of the dead are 150. Sixty bodies have been recovered, all of which are mutilated beyond recognition.

DUKE D'ORLEANS ARRESTED.

Taken Into Custody in Paris for Violating the Law of Banishment.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Prince Philippe, duc d'Orleans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris, was arrested here yesterday. He arrived in Paris in the morning, the bearer of a letter announcing the abdication of his father and his formal renunciation of all claims to the French throne, together with a manifesto of the Comte de Paris to the people.

The government was aware of his presence in the city, and he was at once taken into custody for violation of the law banishing royal pretenders from France. He was arrested at the house of the Duc de Leyens, and detained in the Conciergerie. In the afternoon he was taken before the military bureau, where he declared that having attained his majority he placed himself at the disposal of the military authorities. M. Constans, minister of the interior, ordered his further detention.

Governor Fleming Inaugurated.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 7.—Governor Fleming was inaugurated yesterday. The oath was administered by Judge J. W. English, of the supreme court. A large number were present, among them many ladies. The new governor spoke for about five minutes in which he referred to the Democratic tariff policy and the late contest; complimenting Governor Wilson and pledging himself to discharge the duties of office faithfully and impartially. A grand inaugural ball took place in the state armory last night.

Fought for the First Dip.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Mary Hooper, 17, and Rachel Ferguson, 18, had a desperate fight at Utica, six miles from this city. The girls are recent converts to the Baptist church and were to be baptized in the river. The Hooper girl objected to Ferguson going in first. She deliberately struck her on the nose and blackened her right eye and when separated by Minister Westley, made an attack on him. The whole baptizing broke up in a row and great consternation in religious circles in the village.

South Dakota's Prohibition Bill.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 8.—In the prohibition bill as passed by the house and the senate, the clause prohibiting the use of wine for sacramental purposes was stricken out; also that making it a felony to keep liquor in private houses for the exclusive use of occupants or owners. In spite of this, however, the bill is the strictest of its kind ever enacted in this country.

Pittsburg's Good Fortune.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Mr. Carnegie has offered to give $1,000,000 to Pittsburg for a public library if the city will maintain it. It is believed that the offer will be promptly and enthusiastically accepted. The free library for Allegheny city, on which Mr. Carnegie has expended over $300,000, will be formally opened by President Harrison next week.

A Virginia Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. — The house committee on elections heard arguments in the Bowen vs. Buchanan contest from the Ninth district of Virginia. Mr. Chapman, of Virginia, represented the contestant and Mr. Buchanan appeared in his own behalf. The points involved are chiefly of a technical nature, though there are a few instances of alleged intimidation.

Claassen Out of Jail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Ex-President Claassen of the Sixth National bank, was released from jail on bonds furnished by his wife and Bernard Cohn, a real estate dealer.

Mary Says Yes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Miss Mary Anderson, America's greatest actress, has at last stated definitely that she is engaged to marry Antonio de Navarro.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Immediately after the consideration of routine business the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business and after a long discussion ratified the Samoan treaty. Mr. Walcott introduced a bill providing for the admission of New Mexico.

The election contest having been settled, the house tried to proceed with the regular business of the day, which was the banking bill. This purpose was defeated however by the dilatory tactics of the Democrats. The day was devoted to wrangling and absolutely nothing was accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—As soon as the journal was read and approved the house adjourned.

The senate committee on foreign relations reported resolutions congratulating the people of Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government. Mr. Blair addressed the senate on his educational bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Democrats in the house continued their policy of refusing to vote and the speaker continued to count a quorum. Mr. Cannon reported the new code of rules and 1,000 copies were ordered printed for the use of the house.

In the senate the bill to bridge the Detroit river at Detroit was reported adversely. The consideration of the Oklahoma bill was continued and at 2 o'clock Mr. Blair resumed his speech on the educational bill. Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the house the speaker announced that the journal clerk had been busy preparing the new code of rules and that the journal was not ready. The usual contest over the approval of the journal, therefore, did not take place. After the passage of several bills the bill appropriating $25,000 to erect a statue to Major General Henry Knox, at Thomaston, Me., was reported and debated at some length. Pending action on the bill, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the house Mr. Henderson presented the conference report on the bill to remove snags, etc., from the Missouri river, and it was agreed to. Mr. Cannon, from the committee on rules, reported back the new code of rules, and the house proceeded to consider it. The debate continued during the rest of the day.

The senate passed a bill appropriating $80,000 for a site for a public building in New Orleans. A bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Chester, Pa., was placed on the calendar. Consideration of the bill to provide temporary government for Oklahoma was resumed.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Smallpox in malignant form has broken out in Anna, Ills. The town is quarantined.

A cloud burst at Tsit-li-Chow, in China, on Jan. 7 drowned over 100 people.

Benjamin Thomas, an old man desperate with disease and adversities, threw himself before an elevated train in New York and was crushed to death.

Col. Dudley's famous libel suit against The New York Evening Post has been dropped.

The Rev. Robert M. Lipscomb, the oldest member of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, died there, aged 82 years.

Wales will ask the English parliament to give that country home rule.

The schooner Minnehaha, with a crew of six men, from Philadelphia to New Haven, has been out twenty-one days and is believed to be lost.

Mr. Loring, the American minister to Portugal, will start from Lisbon on a leave of absence at the end of the month. He will spend his leave in Italy.

Jack McAuliffe, of New York, champion light weight of the world, and Jimmy Carrol, of Boston, signed articles for a fight at the California Athletic club, March 20, for the championship title, a purse of $5,000 and a side bet of $5,000.

The returns issued by the English board of trade show that during the month of January the imports increased £100,000 and the exports increased £500,000, as compared with the corresponding month in 1889.

Ten thousand colored people in Canada have sent the governor general a loyal address.

There was a collapse in the Glasgow pig iron market owing to the temporary suspension of payment of M. S. Weller, a prominent broker.

The jury at Buffalo in the Ball libel suit against The New York Evening Post, have rendered a verdict "No cause of action."

Coroner Dove, of Hamilton county, Indiana, has rendered a verdict on the recent Monon accident at Mt. Carmel, censuring the management of the road.

Chauncey M. Depew says the world's fair "is a goner," as far as New York is concerned.

Recorder Smyth dismissed the indictments against Richmond and Kerr, the last of the New York boodlers.

Gen. Salamanca, governor general of Cuba, is dead.

The American Bible society made grants of books to the value of more than 9,500, including grants to the Zulu and west African missions and to the agencies in Brazil and on the Rio de la Plata. The total issue of books since April 1, 1889, amounts to 813,314 volumes.

While the engineers of the British twin screw cruiser Barracouta were testing her boilers off Margate a cylinder exploded, killing two men and injuring ten.

Saturday's storm did considerable damage along the New Jersey coast.

The Los Angeles river, in Southern California, changed its course at almost a right angle and inundated many orange groves, doing great damage.

The boomers made a premature rush in anticipation of the opening of the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, but were ejected by Indian police.

Hugh Graham, a former employe, sues John Wanamaker for $10,000 damages for breach of contract.

The Planters' hotel, the oldest and most famous hostlery in St. Louis, was closed by the sheriff.

President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League, issued an address to that organization requesting subscriptions for the coming parliamentary contest in Great Britain.

A resolution of the French Club National favoring union with the United States creates consternation among the English residents of Montreal.

Fire destroyed Washington hall, the largest building in Paterson, N. J.

Ransom Floyd, an aged farmer in Westport, N. Y., while sitting with his wife at the kitchen stove, was startled by the appearance of a stranger demanding his money. Refusing, the farmer was knocked senseless and shot and his wife beaten to death. The murderer ransacked the house but took nothing, missing $3.00 in a bureau drawer.

Fifteen victims of the February term of the criminal court were publicly whipped in New Castle, Del.

Two men were killed and five injured by an explosion in the gas works at St. Paul.

Aaron McGoldrich, of South Bethlehem, Pa., was found lying on the Lehigh Valley railroad at the Bethlehem Iron works, with one leg cut off. It is supposed he had been struck by a train.

Count Tolstoi, the eminent Russian novelist, is dangerously ill.

The Chickies (Pa.) rolling mill resumed operations after a long suspension. About fifty men are employed.

The senate committee on territories ordered a favorable report on the bill for the admission of Idaho into the Union.

The biennial congress of the National Trotting association convened in Buffalo.

A band of twenty-five to thirty female negro "black cap" in Barnwell county, South Carolina, dragged Hattie Fraze, a negress, from her home and flogged her. The victim had failed to express disapproval of the lynching of the negroes at Barnwell court house.

The Chicago presbytery voted in favor of revision of the confession of faith.

The government has decided to sentence the Duke of Orleans to two years' imprisonment, after which he will be pardoned and exiled.

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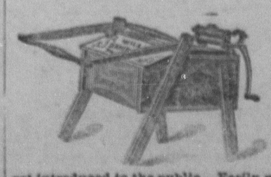

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,

Attorney-at Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES

SPANGLER & HEWES,

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Attorney-at-Law.

Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial

26june tf

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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

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Good Sample Rooms on First Floor

☞Free Buss to and from all trains.

Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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NEW GARMA HOUSE,

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The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New buildings new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

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FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRADE OF CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

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Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor Free 'Bus to all Trains. aug22 '88

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The Centre Reporter....Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY

FOR THE YEAR

1889

YEAR.	DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.	
1889	Bellefonte borough	J M Keichline	$ 1260 95	$ 1410 48	
	Centre Hall "	Charles Arney	96 91	113 40	
	Howard "	Jacob Dietz	107 03	2 40	
	Milesburg "	W R Campbell	159 63	40 47	
	Millheim "	Frank Knarr	171 33	72 15	
	Philipsburg "	C A Faulkner	612 37	374 43	
	Unionville "	E M Lucas	105 07	7 18	
	Benner township	J F Myers	698 71	10 58	
	Boggs "	Jerome Confer	426 65	27 48	
	Burnside "	Jacob Craft	90 77		
	College "	Edward Sellers	852 83	143 41	
	Curtin "	Geo W McCloskey	94 64	15 63	
	Ferguson "	Geo W Kelchline	683 52	191 09	
	Gregg "	H M Cain	330 36	160 69	
	Haines "	J Winkliebech	333 83	196 15	
	Half Moon "	Jno P Eves	297 23	23 52	
	Harris "	S F Ishler	392 70	196 99	
	Howard "	J K Leathers	317 00	6 19	
	Huston "	I F Davis	158 41	15 52	
	Liberty "	J B Kunes	219 74	36 88	
	Marion "	Jno L Shaffer	314 50	13 19	
	Miles "	Jos K Weber	705 05	153 78	
	Patton "	Geo F Stevenson	361 15	18 84	
	Penn "	Andrew Harter	453 10	32 97	
	Potter "	R B Treaster	1094 71	73 55	
	Rush "	John Callahan	658 49	68 57	
	Snow Shoe "	R J Haynes, Jr	242 98	14 10	
	Spring "	Jno S Roan	1363 30	21 63	
	Taylor "	No collector	207 91	14 79	
	Union "	E M Fisher	280 73	4 67	
	Walker "	J D Miller	410 42	7 43	
	Worth "	A C Williams	200 03	10 73	
			13672 05	3387 89	—$ 17059 94
1888	Howard borough	Wm N Neff	$ 1 87	2 44	
	Benner township	S C Bathgate	179 75	7 50	
	Boggs "	Wm Shawley	40 14	12 89	
	Curtin "	N J McCloskey	41 04	5 69	
	Half Moon "	Wm Cole	30 86		
	Marion "	Jno P Ishler	26 47	4 05	
	Patton "	Robt H Reed	160 04	9 60	
	Union "	William Spotts	87 27	12 05	
	Walker "	S E Showers	173 07	12 23	
	Worth "	A C Williams	28 07		
1887	Union township	Wm Spotts, Sr	27 74	1 83	
	Walker "	R S Winkleman	18 72		
1886	Benner "	Wm Grove	15 35		
	College "	Jacob Herman	65 76		
	Curtin "	Jno A Daley	5 47		
			901 62	68 19	$ 969 81
1876	Bellefonte borough	Jno H Morrison	588 78		588 78
					$1558 59

NOTES IN HANDS OF ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTION.

Patrick Ward, Jr	$117 71
L A Shaeffer	100 00
Thomas Shearer	44 69
Jno F Cooney	53 13
Calvin Miller	19 50—$ 335 03

NOTES IN HANDS OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FINES AND COSTS THAT ARE COLLECTABLE, $1759 31.

ASYLUM BILLS DUE FROM TOWNSHIPS FOR KEEPING LUNATICS.

Bellefonte borough	$ 302 12
Milesburg	292 30
Half Moon township	150 02
Huston "	190 10
Penn "	55 00
Snow Shoe "	196 30
Spring "	398 00
Union "	178 35
Benner "	434 79—$ 2401 98

Expenditures.

COMMISSIONERS' ACCONTS.

J. C. HENDERSON.

	CR.	DR.
By bal from acct of 1888	$114 00	
By 10 days sundry bridges 1889	30 00	
By 10 days delivering Feb. election blanks	30 00	
By 10 days delivering assessment blanks	30 00	
By 10 days delivering Jun. election blanks	30 00	
By 225 days' service in Com'rs office	675 00	
By traveling expenses allowed under act May 23, 1889	72 74	
	$981 74	
To sundry orders		$820 00
By balance due J C Henderson	161 74	

M. S. FIEDLER.

By bal due from acct of 1888	92 00	
By 5 days delivering Feb elect'n blanks	15 00	
By 5 days delivering assessment blanks	15 00	
By 5 days delivering Jun assessment blanks	15 00	
By 5 days delivering Jun election blanks	15 00	
By 5 days delivering duplic's and regist'rs	15 00	
By 5 days delivering Nov election blanks	15 00	
By 5 days at sundry bridges '88	15 00	
By 140 days service in Comr's office	420 00	
By traveling expenses allowed under act May 13, 1889	75 65	
	$892 65	
To sundry orders		$580 00
By balance due M S Fiedler	112 65	

JNO. D. DECKER.

By 5 days delivering Feb election blanks	15 00	
By 7 days delivering assessment blanks	21 00	
By 7 days delivering Jun assessment blanks	21 00	
By 6 days delivering Jun election Blanks	18 00	
By 7 days delivering duplicates and registers	21 00	
By 6 days delivering Nov election papers	18 00	
By 213 days services in Commissioners' office	639 00	
By traveling expenses allowed under act May 13, 1889	85 81	
	$838 81	
To balance due county on account of 1888		12 00
To sundry orders		729 00
By balance due Jno D Decker	97 18	

COSTS PAID IN SUNDRY COMMONWEALTH CASES.

C W Hunter	4 62
S F Foster	32 40
S F Kline	4 99
J H Long	2 32
D A Boozer	1 17
Alex Chaney	5 79
Thos Bechdol	5 68
Samuel Cowher	4 47
Jacob Biglow	6 99
Josh Folk	1 14
Wm Keys	17 94
Jno Keys	16 86
Wm Meyers	12 24
J H Reifsnyder	1 60
Jno Swartz	1 28
Fred Smith	1 28
H W Dean	15 12
Geo Fleck	7 56
S F Lytle	7 56
Wm Gares	9 15
Amos Mullen	174 50
Harry Simler	101 10
Thomas Weston	8 85
J B Jones	3 18
A M Butler	5 66
Annie E Campbell	3 18
Kate Campbell	3 18
James R Campbell	3 18
Mrs Samuel Campbell	3 18
Hiram Campbell	3 18
W H Beck	3 18
Alfred Johnston	5 52
Mike Morris	4 32
James Phelan	10 32
Peter Caspret	4 32
J F Herrington	4 32
Harry Schoff	4 32
E Holtzman	13 09
Dr E G Hayes	1 28
Wm P Duncan	6 12
J F Haynes	3 18
Jno Sankey	3 42
Jno Benner	2 76
J Miles Green	15 13
C B Church	3 18
J C Harper	13 09
J D Geisinger	1 28
Frank Shope	3 18
N P Riddle	3 69
Sol Peck	5 24
W J Carlin	10 90
B J LaPorte	10 91
J W Adams	2 70
W N Neff	5 14
H H Montgomery	8 93
J B Leathers	9 96
Theo'd Leathers	9 96
James Higgins	4 46
Christ Stephens	4 46
Wm Raymond	4 46
Thomas Skelton	6 06
F M Willey	6 06
R Artsman	6 06
M Burcaw	6 06
D H Yeager	5 84
James Lucas	4 50
Wm Shaffer	4 44
Geo McGregor	4 44
Jno Noma	2 05
Levi Roan	3 60
Edgar Shannon	4 50
Sarah Richards	6 06
Barbara Newcomer	6 24
J B Newcomer	6 24
Simon Zimmerman	6 24
Dr Jas A Thompson	5 40
A J Gorton	53 80
Abe Robison	7 32
Wolf Smith	9 06
Isaac Ratousky	9 06
Benj Adelman	9 06
H Ratousky	9 06
B Block	9 06
Geo Maletchick	7 50
Jno Luten	7 50
Mich Boden	7 50
Mich Knapic	7 50
W F Courter	9 47
Wm Rupert	7 02
Geo Spangler	7 08
J P Findley	7 02
James Handley	7 02
John Lingle	7 02
Samuel Christ	7 50
D W Fletcher	6 72
Jno B Linn	14 58
Milton Straub	3 00
Wm Haupt	3 00
John Lutz	3 42
Wm Crape	2 82
Geo Shirk	3 06
F Adams	9 06
E Breon	6 38
Jno A Yeager	5 83
Wm Witmer	1 74
J H Lever	1 25
Albert Lyter	1 50
Wm Woods	14 97
Rebecca Williams	4 32
P J Welty	7 06
C Johnston	5 52
Geo Markle	3 24
J B Roan	3 24
Esther Heller	4 20
Alfred Osman	2 56
W A Murray	2 75
Harry Martyn	4 00
J H Miller	1 60
Thos Miles	4 62
H F Myers	6 53
W W Spangler	1 02
Geo Rittenhouse	4 80
Abram Franck	4 62
C C Raup	2 40
Elmer Snavely	2 28
G W Raup	2 40
Frank Westcott	1 50
W S Raup	2 40
H A Holabaugh	4 62
Clara Holabaugh	4 62
Edith Folk	1 50
Samuel Boob	1 80
John Carson	1 80
Geo E Monsch	7 50
Polly Pogan	4 50
Mrs Loyse	4 50
Mrs Meltchick	4 50
Andrew Chambers	4 50
R J Haynes, Jr	7 06
J M Claar	8 30
Mary A Lowe	5 82
J B Resides	30 82
E H Kister	5 04
Martha McCoy	6 96
Thos Miller	10 44
H C Woomer	6 42
Wm Beck	3 18
Martin McCafferty	1 50
Andrew Dunkle	1 98
Jno F Potter	3 18
Howard borough—	
W E Confer, assessor	54 98
Milesburg borough—	
J I Morris, assessor	66 01
Millheim borough—	
C W Hartman, assess'r	36 79
Philipsburg borough—	
1st ward, J Paul Jones, assessor	57 00
2d ward, Jno E Hancock, assessor	73 19
3d ward, M G Gray, assessor	60 30
Unionville borough—	
B Rich, asses or	41 29
Penn township—	
Wm A Ishler, assessor	63 00
Boggs township—	
E P, S Bathurst, ass'or	33 02
W P, A C Iddings, "	66 48
N P, D B Malone, "	57 63
Burnside township—	
M F Loy, assessor	48 00
College township—	
Jno E Murray, assesor,	88 09
Curtin township—	
T S DeLong, assessor	62 68
Ferguson township—	
E P, Jno T McCormick assessor	36 25
W P, M Rider, assessor	50 47
Gregg township—	
N P, J P Grove, asses'r	20 25
S P, J P Heckman, "	66 00
Haines township—	
E P, T E Smith, ass'r	46 92
W P, C A Weaver, "	62 16
Half Moon township—	
I Wilson Way, assess'r	52 70
Harris township—	
J P Weber, assessor	65 64
Howard township—	
Jon'a Schenck, asses'r,	68 40
Huston township—	
E R Williams, assessor	55 31
Liberty township—	
Henry Thompson, "	83 64
Marion township—	
J S Martin, assessor	64 14
Miles township—	
J C Morris, assessor	93 32
Patton township—	
G G Mattern, assessor	58 75
Penn township—	
A W Ulrich, assessor	65 32
Potter township—	
N P, J A Keller, ass'or	49 00
S P, W W Royer, "	63 69
Rush township—	
N P, Jas Dumbleton, assessor	100 33
S P, A M Black, ass'or	4 00
Snow Shoe township—	
E P, T P Lucas, ass'or	81 44
W P, J A Yeager, "	52 87
Spring township—	
M F Riddle, assessor	103 33
W P, J H Oliger, "	6 00
Taylor township—	
Vinton Beckwith, assessor	77 98
Union township—	
Owen Underwood, ass'r	65 75
Walker township—	
Jas H Carner, assessor	66 92
Worth township—	
W B Gingery, assessor	39 67
Cash paid sundry persons on acct of assessments, 1888	64 00
Same, 1887	9 00—$ 2729 76

ELECTION EXPENSES.

		Feb.	June.	Nov.	
Bellefonte Bor—N. W.	$	7 50	$11 15	$11 25	
" " S. W.		18 47	9 00	9 00	
" " W. W.		7 50	9 00	9 00	
Centre Hall "		21 63	17 05	17 05	
Howard "		18 50	15 65	15 65	
Milesburg "		18 51	13 85	13 85	
Millheim "		22 26	19 85	19 85	
Philipsburg, 1st Ward		19 87	24 45	24 45	
" 2nd Ward		33 87	22 45	24 45	
" 3d Ward		19 87	24 45	24 45	
Unionville Borough		19 31	14 85	14 85	
Benner Township		16 54	12 20	12 20	
Boggs Twp., W. Precl		18 05	13 85	13 85	
" " E. "		14 31	14 45	14 45	
" " N. "		14 63	14 80	15 25	
Burnside Township		24 39	22 65	22 65	
College "		18 55	15 45		
" " E. P.				15 05	
" " W. P.				17 15	
Curtin "		26 31	16 85	14 85	
Ferguson Twp., E. P.		24 51	20 80	20 80	
" " W. P.		16 35	19 25	19 25	
Gregg " N. P.		12 51	17 25	17 25	
" " S. P.		25 63	21 25	21 25	
Half Moon "		21 63	18 05	18 05	
Haines Twp., E. P.		23 39	20 65	20 85	
" " W. P.		18 95	23 45	23 45	
Harris "		18 43	18 65	18 90	
Howard "		19 31	15 65	15 65	
Huston "		19 43	16 05	16 05	
Liberty "		27 41	19 95	16 85	
Marion "		28 05	15 25	15 25	
Miles "		22 63	20 65	20 85	
Patton "		22 34	18 20	18 40	
Penn "		24 87	22 45	22 45	
Potter " N. P.		24 03	20 25	18 45	
" " S. P.		24 04	29 80	20 80	
Rush " N. P.		18 99	23 65	23 65	
" " S. P.		24 19	22 25	25 25	
Snow Shoe Twp., E. P.		20 99	17 65	17 65	
" " W. P.		16 79	18 65	18 65	
Spring Township		23 96	11 20		
" " N. P.				11 45	
" " S. P.				17 60	
" " W. P.				16 45	
Taylor Township		29 67	16 45	17 45	
Union "		20 35	15 25	15 25	
Walker "		19 15	15 25	15 25	
Worth "		20 75	17 25	17 25	
J. c. Meyer, clerk'g official returns			5 00		
D. S. Keller, same			5 00		
J. C. Harper, same			5 00		
J. C. Harper, same				5 00	
D. S. Keller, same				5 00	
H. F. Myers, adv. elec'n for division of Ferguson township				2 50	
				3 92	
Total		904 51	793 20	843 17	
Total				$2540 88	

JAIL EXPENSES.

Bellef't Gas Co., steam heat	$ 416 40
Electric Light Co., light and lamps	184 67
Logan Machine Works, repairs, plumb'g, etc	197 02
W. T. Twitmyer, repairs on roof	34 25
L. L. Brown, coal	48 91
Ed. L. Rhoads, coal	27 00
Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Co., coal	59 40
James Flick, wood	4 70
Geo. Flick, wood	3 00
J. S. Bush, wood	4 00
Mrs. A. E. Garman, wash'g for prisoners	40 68
Mrs. K Weagley, same	96 89
G. R. Spigelmyer, clothing for prisoners	3 48
T. Clayton Brown, same	29 92
A. Loeb, same	5 80
S. Loeb, same	2 00
Joseph Bros. & Co., same	10 55
J. C. Weaver, insurance	225 00
W. B. Rankin, same	75 00
Theo. Green, carrying prison meals	50
Richard Barlet, taking ashes from cellar	5 50
Harry Gates, filling and repairing ticks	7 50
L. C. Bullock, filling bolsters and ticks	9 10
Jas. Cornelly, carrying coal into cellar	2 00
Calvin Miller, digging ditch	2 25
Charles Spearly, same	14 25
D. M. Butts, engineer at ditch	8 00
Jno. McDermott, repairing oven and cell	5 30
A. Meffo'd, hauling	50
Isaac Miller, carpenter ing and material	9 16—1532 53

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

Bellefonte Gas Co., steam heat	$ 364 36
Electric Light Co., light and lamps	220 50
J K McFarlane, cement	20 34
Josh Folk, laying matting	7 25
S & A Loeb, matting for courtroom	60 03
P B Crider & Son, lumber for rear entrance	17 92
J L Dunlap, carpenter work	7 25
Jas Connelly, carrying and replacing fence on coping	6 50
W R Brachbill, repairing furniture	8 50
John McDermott, building wall	199 60
D M Butts, engineer services	20 00—$ 932 25

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC PARK.

M Cunningham, 205 sq. yards concrete pavement	$ 276 50
Josh Folk, mowing park	5 00—$ 281 50

REFUNDING ACCOUNT.

Money refunded to sundry persons for legal cause, viz:	
J Wesley Gray, on acct tax paid by Carnegie Bro's & Co	$ 3 96
C M Hayes, redemption U S Land	34 70
J D Decker, redemption U S Land	13 00
J C Zimmerman, redemption U S Land	10 00
Cyrus Goss, redemption	80
E M Lucas, overpaid State tax	30
John Gunsallus overpaid County tax	15 69
John M Keichline, overpaid State tax	5 63
W H Campbell, overpaid County tax	3 00—$ 87 08

COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

E R Chambers, in case of Henry Irvin	15 00
E S Dorworth, in case of D F Rote	15 00
John Kline, in case of Thos Atwood	15 00—$ 45 00

INQUESTS HELD.

D H Bean, on body of Thos. Merriman	14 74
B J La Porte, on body of Bernard Cassidy	38 97
P F Bottorf, on body of Jas W Schreffler	15 28
Jno B Linn, on body of infant	24 87—$ 93 86

JURY COMMISSIONERS' PAY.

Samuel Aley	35 50
George Bower	36 10
R K Wilson, clerk	27 50—$ 99 10

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Julian bridge—	
I F Davis, repairs	$ 10 50
Wm Kline, ¾ day, hauling	2 00
H W Hoover, stone	2 00—$ 14 50
Port Matilda bridge—	
G T Zones, repairs	10 25—$ 10 15
Spring Mills bridge—	
S C Decker, putting on new plank	62 72— $62 72
Howard Dam bridge—	
Pittsburg Bridge Co., on acct replacing superstructure	644 63
Supervisors of Howard township, appropriation for abutments	200 00
D M Butts, engineer services	19 76—$ 864 39
Pine Creek bridge—	
Pittsburg Bridge Co., on acct replacing superstructure	408 11—$ 408 11
Unionville bridge—	
Samuel Brugger, engineer services, use of tools, etc	21 00
For labor	25 31
" building crib	8 62
" timber	11 24
" masonry	31 50
" cement and trel't.	17 05
" hauling	25 50—$ 140 22
Karthaus bridge—	
Co. Commis'rs, Clearfield, ½ expense in building pier (old bridge)	388 00
H W Hoover, putting new plank on same	107 61
Sam'l Brugger, engineer services on same	16 00
R C Leathers, building abutments and pier	3375 90
R C Leathers, riprapping same	150 00
Pittsburg Bridge Co., on acct superstructr'e	400 00
Samuel Brugger, engineer services	60 77—$ 4498 28
Moshannon bridge—	
R C Leathers, building abutments	1173 00
Samuel Brugger, engineer services	26 10—$ 1199 10
Milesburg bridge—Sundry persons for labor	998 32
R C Leathers, hauling	124 25
Benj Walker, stone	39 50
P R R Co., freight	57 85
Wm Adams, hauling	19 25
Willis Weaver, "	26 75
John White, use of engine	33 25
Milton Peters, same	25 00
E T Gallagher, pump, derricks, tools, etc	90 30
T F Adams, spikes, nails, etc	7 73
R McFarlane, hardware	38 13
R McFarlane, cement	240 90
H L Harvey, timber	6 00
Jno M Wagner & Son, lumber, cement, etc	21 90
P B Crider & Son, lumber	30 75
Pittsburg Bridge Co., on acct erecting new superstructure	1055 26
D M Butts, engineer services	68 20
L C Bullock, damages to lot	2 00
Geo Taylor, appropriation for foot bridge	20 00—$ 2905 34

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Road views, Boggs twp.	$ 36 20
" " College "	19 80
" " Haines "	9 20
" " Half Moon "	40 12
Road views, Half Moon and Ferguson twps	12 10
Road views, Harris twp.	21 90
" " Howard "	14 20
" " Gregg "	13 10
" " Liberty "	25 20
" " Potter "	10 10
Road views, Potter and Gregg twps	10 90
Road views, Rush twp.	37 80
" " Snow Shoe "	17 05
" " Spring twp.	12 60
" " Worth twp.	2 80
Bridge view, Haines twp	12 76
" " Howard "	14 10
" " Huston "	14 80
" " Potter "	24 40
" " Rush "	43 00
Division of College twp.	25 20
" " Spring "	35 50—$ 463 27

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amount paid printers for advertising, etc	
Cassidy & Fiedler	$ 288 10
E T Uten	359 00
H C Williams	17 60
W F Bath	14 00
D S Dunham	15 50
R A Bumiller	15 50
Fred Kurtz	7 80
P Grny Meek	72 90—$ 789 60

SOLDIERS' BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Amount paid for funeral expenses of—	
Reuben Emeigh	$ 35 00
Stanley Watson	35 00
Geo W Miles	30 00
Levi Reynolds	35 00
Geo Ranschau	35 00
Aaron Devincy	35 00
Wm E Beales	35 00
Jere Speece	35 00
David Wilt	35 00
Three tombstones furnished by A M Mott	45 00
One tombstone furnished by J B Mayes & Co	15 00—$ 370 00

AUDITORS' PAY.

W A Krise	$ 54 00
Samuel T Gray	43 32
H A McKee	39 00
Jas H Rankin, auditing accounts of Register, Recorder and Proth'y	31 50
J C Harper, clerk	42 50—$ 210 32

CONSTABLES' PAY.

For returns, Jan session,	$	117	48
" " April "		121	74
" " Aug. "		123	60
" " Nov. "		119	92—$ 482 64

SCALP PREMIUMS PAID.

26 wild cats	$ 52 00
66 foxes	66 00
13 minks	13 25
68 Justices' affidavits	16 90—$ 138 15

STENOGRAPHERS' PAY.

W F Reber	1063 75
Miss Cora P Scoby	5 00—$ 1068 75

D. M. WOLF, COUNTY SUP'T.

Teachers' Institute	$50 00

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. E. S Dorworth, salary for 1889	$100 00

ROBERT COOKE, JR., SHERIFF.

Balance on acct of 1888	$ 98 09
On acct of 1889	321 65—1219 74

C. P. HEWES, SOLICITOR.

On acct of salary for '88 and '89	$400 00

CYRUS GOSS, TREASURER.

Salary for 1889	$2000 00
Stationery for 1889	10 00—2010 00

AMOS MULLEN, CO. DETECTIVE,

Salary for 1889	$240 00

B. GALBRAITH, JANITOR.

Salary for 1889	$300 00

W. R. MATTERN, COMM'RS CLERK.

Salary to March 9, 1889	$153 33

J. B. STROHM, COMM'RS CLERK.

Salary from March 9, 1889	$646 67

D. F. FORTNEY.

Collection fees	$91 76

FRANK E. BIBLE.

Bal. in full, indexing Rec. Office	$1034 50

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Keeping convicts for 1888	$419 76

WARREN ASYLUM.

Maintaining lunatics	$263 83

DANVILLE ASYLUM.

Maintaining lunatics	$1168 11

WATCHMEN ON HOPKINS.

A. B. Steele, guarding attendance	$ 7 50
C. Bamford, same	43 50
C. C. Bell, same	4 50
J. Croyle, same	22 50—78 00

L. A. SCHAEFFER.

Bal. due on acct of 1888	$ 185 40
On acct of Prothonotary fees for 1889	250 00—435 40
Total County expenditures, 1889	41675 64

CASH PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS ON ACCOUNT OF STATE TAX AND CHARGED TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A.

Wm. Livsey, State Treas on acct of State Tax	$3000 00	
M. F. Riddle, for copying judgm'ts and mortg's	68 00	
C. G. Bilger, same	58 00	
L. A. Schaeffer, report'g judgments	171 70	
Jno. F. Harter, report'g mortgages	44 30	
J. B. Strohm, keep'g record of judgmts and mortgs	200 00	
Cyrus Goss, Treas. Com.	65 24—3207 24	
H.C. Demuth, Fish Commissioner, fine for illegal fishing	10 00	
Patton Twp., in the matter of Carnegie Bros. & Co.'s Taxes, for School, Poor and Road Taxes refunded to Twp—W. C. Wasson, Treas., for School Tax	137 71	
Saml T. Gray, Poor tax	91 83	
J. E. Way, Road Tax	107 98	
L. A. Schaeffer, costs	227 07—564 59	
Total expenditures, 1889	45857 47	

CYRUS GOSS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR.

To balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1889	$9938 75
To cash received from collectors	32918 02
To unseated land fund	1029 75
" Licenses	412 50
" costs and fines	611 59
" cash from redemption unseated land	26 73
To fines for illegal fishing	10 00
To taxes, Carnegie Bro's, on Scotia lands	631 55
To cash from commis'ns on duplicates of 1887	250 46
To cash from commis'ns on duplicates of 1886	210 07
To cash B F Morgan, tax entered on Lien Dock't	48 80
To cash refunded by Jno T Fowler	13 01
To cash refunded by Orlando Weston	9 00
To cash, claim against Brower and Crider	145 44
To cash judgment, M Morrison	6 79
To cash, expenses refunded in Turnkike view	5 00
To cash from sale of old plank	4 00
To cash judgments in Imacy cases	1195 60
To cash rec'ed on Commiss'rs sale of unseated land	41 00
To cash received from Com'rs Clearfield Co	2411 26
To cash, asylum bills	111 26—49024 58
CR.	
By orders from County Commis'rs paid	44275 45
By road and bridge views	463 27
By stenographers paid	1068 75
" Institute expenses	50 00
" balance	3167 11—49024 58
To balance in hands of Treasurer Jan. 1, 1890	3167 11

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

J C Henderson	$ 820 00
M S Fiedler	580 00
Jno D Decker	729 00
Commonwealth costs	2808 24
Miscellaneous expenses	1216 29
Assessors' pay	2729 76
Election expenses	2540 88
Court expenses	4843 41
Jail expenses	1532 53
Court House expenses	932 25
Public park	281 50
Bridges and repairs	10402 91
Road and bridge views	463 27
Refunding account	87 08
Commission in lunacy	45 00
Inquests	93 86
Printing	789 60
Jury Commissioners	99 10
Scalp premiums	138 15
Soldiers' burial	370 00
Auditors' pay	210 32
Constables's pay	482 64
Stenographer's pay	1068 75
County physician	100 00
Robert Cooke, Jr., Sheriff	1219 74
C P Hewes, Solicitor	400 00
Cyrus Goss, Treasurer	2010 00
Amos Mullen	240 00
B Galbraith	300 00
W R Mattern	153 33
J B Strohm	646 67
D M Wolf	50 00
D F Fortney	91 76
Frank E Bible	1034 50
Western penitentiary	419 76
Warren hospital	263 83
Danville hospital	1168 11
L A Schaeffer	435 40
H C Demuth	10 00
Commonwealth of Penn.	3697 24
Watchmen, on Hopkins	78 00
Patton twp., in the matter of Carnegie Bro's & Co	564 59—45857 47

TAXES LEVIED FOR 1889.

		COUNTY TAX.	STATE TAX.
Bellefonte borough		$ 2647 27	$ 3794 87
Centre Hall "		261 36	294 20
Howard "		202 42	139 91
Milesburg "		267 88	55 12
Millheim "		286 43	195 95
Philipsburg "		1464 12	818 24
Unionville "		188 85	84 96
Benner township		1124 49	75 46
Boggs "		824 81	1114 01
Burnside "		155 45	129 34
College "		1451 30	224 16
Curtin "		149 38	15 63
Ferguson "		1694 66	191 04
Gregg "		1630 22	310 44
Haines "		1446 36	680 84
Half Moon "		771 84	66 66
Harris "		959 52	196 99
Howard "		469 29	35 67
Huston "		291 86	58 96
Liberty "		589 74	96 88
Marion "		854 44	89 36
Miles "		1441 84	534 43
Patton "		845 43	90 33
Penn "		922 37	95 64
Potter "		1980 65	185 22
Rush "		656 62	68 57
Snow Shoe "		547 30	47 27
Spring "		2114 47	306 51
Taylor "		207 91	14 79
Union "		361 78	38 73
Walker "		1304 63	141 11
Worth "		241 88	25 07
		28687 66	9126 32
Total			37813 98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.

Bal. in hands of Treas'r Jan. 1, 1890	$3167 11
Outstanding tax for 1889	17059 94
" " " 1888	834 94
" " " 1887	48 29
" " " 1886	675 36
Notes in hands of attorney for collection	355 63
Notes in hands of Com's that are collectable

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. **Humphreys' Medicine Co,** 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

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Spinal Supporting Corsets

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He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

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Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

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Accumulations have been permanently cured by—

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PHILADELPHIA, PA. Ease at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular. CURE GUARANTEED. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 3.

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GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Spoting Man, andthe Occasional Hunter.

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-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

BE WISE!

BOOTS AND SHOES DRESSED WITH

WOLFF'S ACME Blacking

NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF,

Always look neat. Equally good for Men's, Women's or Children's Shoes. No blacking brush required, and the polishing is done in three minutes without labor.

WOLFF'S ACME Blacking is warranted to **preserve** leather and keeps it soft and durable.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD —(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 50 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg		12 15a m
" "	Montandon		2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven		4 15 p m
" "	Renovo		5 15 p m
" "	Kane		9 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia		5 34 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 30 a m
" "	Montandon		9 34 a m
" arrives at	Williamsport		10 30 a m

Sunday Train.—Williamtport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 40 p m
" "	Montandon		7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport		12 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport		1 30 a m
" "	Montandon		2 30 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.			A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24		Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30		Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41		Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56		Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05		Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40		Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52		Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58		Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10		Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18		Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25		Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33		Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42		Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48		Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52		Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59		Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09		Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14		Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20		Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

OIL SUCCEEDS SNOW

Lubricating the Lumber Slides in Northern Pennsylvania.

THE LOGGING INDUSTRY SUFFERS.

The Unseasonable Weather Cripples the Lumbermen and Will Advance Prices of Timber, of Which 250,000,000 Feet Are Still in the Woods—Pennsylvania's Forests Nearly Exhausted.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 11.—In the lumber regions of northern Pennsylvania a curious expedient has been resorted to for the purpose of getting the logs out of the woods. Hundreds of barrels of crude oil have been sent to the camps and this fluid poured over the "slides." This was intended to take the place of snow. Logs can only be gotten to the market over slippery paths, so when there was no snow or ice they greased the mountain slides, but in spite of that the vast lumber interests of the state have suffered to a serious extent from this mild winter.

The snow that fell Friday gave the lumber princes of Williamsport and the idle camp men a gleam of hope. The thaw immediately succeeding knocked out all this hope. A snow would have to fall a good week and be maintained by thirty days of freezing weather to bring into the streams the lumber now lying in the forests.

A New Scheme.

This is the first time that crude petroleum has been used to lubricate the slides to any extent. Some of the slides are twelve miles long, starting away back on the summit of a mountain and rounding through the passes; in some instances shooting up one hill and down another in a series of inclines. The momentum the logs gather with distance sends them along with a furious rate of speed, and the crude oil has been found not to wear off for nearly a week. At the upward incline horses are hitched to the last log, and by puling this pushes possibly thirty logs in front, so easy does the petroleum make the slide.

Last week's snow caused a sensation in Williamsport. These figures will tell why. There are today 250,000,000 feet of timber lying in the woods which ought to have been in the booms of Williamsport by this time. In other words, Feb. 1 has usually seen that wonderful amount of timber lying in the river here, and much of it in the mills being finished for the market. This forest blockade is worth millions of dollars. The logs as they lie felled are worth $1.50 per 1,000 feet for hemlock and from $11 to $15 for pine.

Five Thousand Idle.

Twenty different firms of this city are suffering from the blockade, while 5,000 wood cutters in the camps are idle, drawing no pay. In addition to all this there are scores of sawmills, portable and stationary, up through the forest counties which have been shut down most of the winter because they could not get the logs from the woods. This would add tens of millions of feet to the above figures. For instance, A. C. Hopkins, of Lock Haven, has 31,000,000 logs lying in Elk and Clearfield counties. Thus far he has only been able, with the aid of greased slides, to get enough timber down into Sinnamahoning creek to form 30 rafts, and even since he has had them there, there has not been water enough to bring them into the west branch of the Susquehanna.

Cochran, Payne & McCormick, and Deemer & Co., of Williamsport, are the largest operators in the state. Mr. J. C. Payne said: "There is not more than 50,000,000 feet on the river in the neighborhood of Williamsport. This is less than a fifth what we usually have on hand at this season of the year. As it will require at least one month of continuous cold weather to get the 250,000,000 feet of logs out of the woods, and as this is already late in February, it begins to look doubtful whether we will have large stocks on hand this summer.

It Will Affect Prices.

"Of course I think this will affect market prices for Philadelphia lumber. The very fact that we have had to go to so much trouble to get out what little we now have must make a difference on prices."

Just to what extent prices for lumber will increase cannot, of course, be definitely stated. There has been a good demand all along, but not enough to indicate a famine. Yet all these facts are worth weighing when people begin to figure on the next building season.

Were the roads good they could be utilized largely by the woodsmen in hauling lumber wagons, but Gen. Coburn, of Bellefonte, says that by the time the state legislature rebuilds the public roads in Pennsylvania there will be no lumber to haul. And that is not very long, either, he says. He allows six years yet for the exhaustion of Pennsylvania forests.

Curious Questions for the Courts.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—Who died first, husband or wife? That is the question raised in several contested will cases growing out of the Johnstown flood. It is going to be a mighty hard problem to settle. Investigations into the books of the orphans' court of Cambria county give some intensely interesting results. Nearly three hundred estates have been taken before that tribunal since the deluge for settlement. In most of the cases the wills were lost, and in many instances heirs perished simultaneously with the testators. In Johnstown today it is easy to find wills extant involving personal property, but no such property remains; property, but no wills; wills, but no legal heirs; heirs, but neither will nor property.

The Carnegie Library.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—At the meeting of city councils an ordinance providing for the acceptance from Andrew Carnegie, Esq., of a free library was introduced. In his letter Mr. Carnegie offers to expend not less than $1,000,000, and proposes a central library building with four or five branches located in various parts of the city. Mr. Carnegie requires that the city will contribute not less than $40,000 per annum to the support of the libraries.

Quarreled Over a Woman.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 8.—John Viehdeffer stabbed John Force about eight miles from Snow Shoe. Both are prominent young unmarried men, and the tragedy was the result of a quarrel over a woman. Force cannot survive.

Revision Rejected.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The vote on the confession of faith at the Presbyterian meeting stood: For revision, 14 ministers, 9 elders; against, 25 ministers and 14 elders.

NORTH DAKOTA LOTTERIES.

The Louisiana Company Making an Exciting Struggle in the Legislature.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 10.—The lottery bill was not reached for its second reading. The only consideration of the bill was on the amendment to strike out the requirements which virtually confine the bill to the Louisiana state lottery and leave it so any other may do business in the state. This amendment was voted down by 37 to 24. Cole then moved that the bill be returned to the senate on the ground that it is unconstitutional, as it contains more than one subject, being a revenue bill and also a bill for the establishment of a lottery. This motion was declared out of order, as it would require a suspension of the rules to get the bill before the house.

Immediately following came a resolution introduced by Roney calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges that members are being induced to vote for the bill through bribery. On motion of Thompson, of Cass, the committee was also instructed to report the names of men who are circulating the reports that members are being bribed. The committee was instructed to begin work at once.

A perfect avalanche of petitions and remonstrances has poured in from all parts of the state.

Collided with a Lamp Post.

WINTHROP, Me., Feb. 11.—A serious coasting accident occurred here last night. Five young men, Thomas Putnam, Walter Webb, Charles Remick, Ellie Martin and Ovid Howard, were sliding on an ark down High street, and when near the depot collided with a lamp post with a terrible crash. Putnam was knocked insensible. Webb received serious injury to his leg and a deep gash in his knee pan. Remick was insensible and apparently dead when taken up. Martin and Howard are uninjured.

The President Can't Go to Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President has abandoned his proposed trip to Pittsburg, Pa., to open the Carnegie library in that city on Thursday, Feb. 13. Recent sad events here have interfered so much with his attention to public business that he does not feel that he can spare the time to go away for a few days to the neglect of urgent public business.

Mr. Randall Much Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The condition of Representative S. J. Randall is announced as much better than at any time during the past week. Miss Randall stated that the improvement noticed was quite marked and that the alarming reports recently published respecting her father's condition were greatly exaggerated.

To Prevent Gerrymandering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Wickham, of Ohio, introduced in the house for reference a bill to prevent gerrymandering in the states. It provides that the representatives elected to the Fifty-second congress shall be returned from the same districts as similar representatives elected to the Fifty-first congress.

Electric Wires Made Safe.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—The test made of the new apparatus rendering electric wires harmless even when the strongest current is going over them was a complete success. A number of citizens handled the broken wires when the current was most powerful without injury. S. D. Smith, a young lineman, is the discoverer.

The Cabinet Will Not Entertain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—All the members of the cabinet, following the example of the president, have, out of respect to their associates—Secretaries Blaine and Tracy—decided to withdraw all invitations issued for social events at their homes and not to give any social entertainments until after lent.

The Cronin Juror Bribers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The trial of the men charged with attempting to bribe the Cronin jury, was begun in Judge Waterman's court. In the absence of John Graham, the chief defendant, who is reported to have fled to Mexico, the court adjourned until Wednesday.

The Lenox Hill Bank Opened.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—C. N. Jordan was yesterday elected president of the Lenox Hill bank and at 3:15 p. m. the doors of the bank were opened. The bank was open for business at the usual hour this morning.

Declines an Increase of Salary.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—E. S. Morrow, city controller, declines a proposition to increase his salary from $4,000 to $6,000 a year. He says the office is not worth any increase.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The market was dull. Pennsylvania was quiet, but strong. Reading declined. The preferred income bonds were steady. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were firm.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	52¾	Reading g. m. 4s	88⅛
N. Pac. com	31½	Reading 1st pf. 5s	69¾
N. Pac. pf	75	Reading 2d pf. 5s	50⅝
Pennsylvania	54¾	Reading 3d pf. 5s	41⅝
Reading	20¾	H. and B. T. com.	17
Lehigh Nav	53¾	H. and B. T. pf.	44
St. Paul	69	W. N. Y. and P.	8½

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—State and western flour steady; moderate demand; low extras, $2.15@2.65; city mills $4.25@4.45; city mills patents, $4.65@5.25.

Wheat—No. 2 red, dull; ½@¼c. lower and weak; February, 84¾c.; March, 85¾c.; April, 86¼c.; May, 86½@86⅞c.; June, 85½@86c.; July, 84½c.; August, 84⅛@84 7-16c.; September, 84⅜c.; October, 87⅛@87 5-16c.

Rye—Steady; state, 57@60c.; western, 56@59c.

Barley—Quiet; state, 52@58c.; western, 48@63c.; Canadian, 59@75c.

Corn—No. 2 weak; ¼c. lower and fairly active; mixed western, 25@37¾c.

Oats—No. 2 in moderate demand and easier; state, 27½@35c.; western, 27@35c.; February, 28¼c.; March, 28 3-16c.; April, 27¼c.; May, 27⅛@27⅜c.

Beef—Dull; plate, $7.75@8; extra mess, $7@7.25.

Pork—Quiet and firm; new mess, $10.75@11; old mess, $10.25@10.75; extra prime, $9.25@9.75.

Lard—Quiet and firm; steam rendered, $6.30.

Butter—Quiet and steady; state dairy, 8@17c.; state creamery, 14@20c.; western dairy, 8@17c.; western creamery, 12@27½c.

Eggs—Steady and quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 14@14½c.; western, 13¾@14c.; southern, 13@14c.; limed, 10@11c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Oil opened at $1.07½ and closed at $1.06¾.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—Dull but steady. Market opened at $1.07, touched $1.07¾, declined to $1.06¾, and at noon $1.07 was bid.

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

—o—

All grades of Chop.

—o—

Granulated Corn Meal of the finest grades.

—o—

Bran, fine and coarse.

—o—

COAL, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

—o—

TERMS, for Flour, Feed and Coal, *Strictly Cash*

—o—

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same.

Kurtz & Son.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

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2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
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6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
   MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1889; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address

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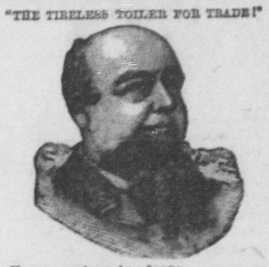

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If our goods are not in the hands of some STOREKEEPER in your section, you can PROCURE THEM from the BEST KNOWN and largest MAIL-ORDER Wholesale CLOTHING HOUSE in the world, at prices that will MAKE YOUR eyes snap and KEEP YOU guessing how we can afford TO DO IT. If your DEALER does not keep our goods, send to us and we WILL furnish you a Suit or Overcoat, express or mail paid, on receipt of price. We will win and hold your patronage if you try us with an order! We have built up this immense business by our PAINSTAKING methods, and by doing by others as we would be done by.

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Style Originators.

In ordering Suits or Overcoats observe strictly following rules for measurement: Breast measure, over vest, close up under arms. Waist measure, over pants. Inside leg measure, from crotch to heel.

References—First National Bank of Chicago, capital $3,000,000; Continental National Bank of Chicago, capital $2,000,000.

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing for Men, Boys and Children, 122 and 124 Market St., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 667

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 13, 1890.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22,734 71
Cash premiums		1,140 62
Tax No. 17, less per cent. for collection		2,825 37
Cash in Treasury		597 72
Making the total available assets of the past year		27,238 42

EXPENSES.

Compensation of Directors	$ 156 40	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Treasurer's salary	50 00	
Extra services of Sec'y	9 36	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	106 46	
Election board	5 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Jos. Bitner loss furniture	30 67	
Dale & Co. loss on goods	13 40	
F. Kurtz, loss on house	344 00	
R. E. Bartholomew, damage to house and contents	75 00	
John A. Slack, barn and contents	1362 78	
Kate and Maggie Alexander on premium note	158 50	
Do Interest same	6 76	
Phobe Grenoble loss furniture	316 00	
Do Interest	3 20	
W. F. Reynolds, loss house	880 00	
Do Interest	12 50	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		23,548 39
To which add notes of 1885, '6, '7 and '8		82,852 98
Amounting to		106,431 37
Minus cancelations and exonerations		3,586 13
Leaving the available assets in force this day		102,845 24
Insurances taken the past year	263,570 61	
To which add insurances of '85, '6, '7, and '8	947,937 31—	1,211,507 92
Minus cancelations		40,373 00
Making risks and insurances this day		1,171,134 92

LIABILITIES.

Frances L. Weaver	51 56	
C. W. Hosterman	84 00	
J. A. Slack	87 62	
W. F. Reynolds	120 00	
Phoebe Grenoble	43 00	
Borrowed money	1250 00	
Total amount of liabilities		1,538 18
Amount outstanding		1,633 22

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: S. J. Herring, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, Wm. McFarlane, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bartley, H. E. Duck, Fred Kurtz, J. H. Musser.

Whereupon the Board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest:

FRED KURTZ, President.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

SECRETARY TRACY'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

MRS. TRACY, HER DAUGHTER MARY AND MAID LOSE THEIR LIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A fearful calamity visited the household of Secretary Tracy this morning whereby three persons lost their lives and three others were badly injured. The house is a three story and basement brick, situated on I street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeeth street, and has recently undergone extensive improvements. Persons passing the house at 7 o'clock this morning saw smoke issuing from the front windows, and at once raised an alarm of fire. The Fire and Police Departments responded promptly. The premises were almost concealed by a dense smoke, which was thickened by a heavy fog, which was just lifting.

It was soon discovered that the house was all ablaze inside and that the main stairway was burnt, thus cutting off communication with the sleeping apartment on the second and third floors. Several streams of water were played on the flames, and every effort was made to check the fire and to rescue the inmates. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued when it was known that all the members of the family were in the house. The firemen behaved like heroes in the emergency and went through fire and smoke in searching for them in the different apartments. Mrs. Wilmerding the Secretary's daughter, and Miss Wilmerding forced their way through the blinding smoke and jumped from the second-story window front. Ladders were raised for them, but in their excitement they failed to see them. Mrs. Wilmerding broke her left wrist and was severely bruised. Her daughter was badly injured about the lower limbs, but broke no bones. They both suffered severely from the shock. They were taken at once to the residence of Dr. Baxter, near by, and restoratives applied.

While this sad scene was being enacted in front of the house firemen were engaged in the sad task of removing other members of the family from the rear.

Mrs. Tracy endeavored to escape the raging element by dropping herself from her bedroom window, and, in her effort to decrease the distance to the ground, she grasped the narrow stone windowsill and lowered herself as far as she was able. Those who saw her in her perilous position shouted to her to hold on, but either she did not hear or her strength failed her, for, after thus hanging a momsnt between life and death, she fell 40 feet into an areaway before anything could be done towards rescuing her or breaking her fall.

She was immediately taken to the residence of a neighbor, Dr. Rheem, and placed upon a lounge in the sitting room. She was perfectly conscious, and did not seem to suffer pain. Occasionally she complained of an oppression in the neighborhood of her heart, and found a difficulty in breathing. She talked awhile, coughed slightly, and then became silent. The physicians looked at each other significantly. Mrs. Tracy was dead. The immediate cause of her death was supposed to be from injuries to her heart, sustained in her fall from the window, which flooded her lungs with blood.

Almost at the same time two bodies were taken from the burning building—one was the Secretary's daughter, Miss Mary, a young lady, and the other was the French maid, Josephine. That of the former was found by Chief Parris lying on the floor in the second floor hallway, at the head of the stairs. The body was not greatly disfigured by fire; she had evidently died from suffocation. The Chief lifted the lifeless body in his arms, and, although the staircase was ablaze, he brought it safely out into the street. It is said that Miss Tracy could have saved herself if her strength had held out a few minutes longer. She fell in the hallway of the second story, a few yards from the bath room, which, if she had reached and closed the door, would have insured her against the fire and smoke until assistance could have reached her. Of the French maid little is known, save that her dead body was found in her room on the top floor of the house, burned beyond recognition. Both the bodies of Miss Tracy and her maid were taken to an undertaker's establishment in the vicinity.

Secretary Tracy himself had a most wonderful escape, and is now lying in a somewhat precarious condition at the residence of Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, on H Street, near eighteenth. Like all others he was overcome in his sleep by the smoke which filled the house, and rendered completely helpless. He was discovered in this condition, and, with considerable difficulty, was removed to a place near one of the windows. Cries for a ladder were quickly answered, and many willing hands were raised to assist him to the ground. He was at once removed to a neighbor's house, and was soon surrounded by physicians, including Drs. Wales and Ruth.

He was suffering from asphyxia. The doctors applied artificial means to induce respiration, and succeeded after an hour's work in restoring him to semi-consciousness. It was then thought safe to remove him to Judge Davis's house. He improved slowly from that time on and soon regained consciousness, recognizing the friends who called to inquire in regard to his condition. Among the first of these were the President, the Vice President and several members of the Cabinet. His first inquiry upon recovering consciousness was in regard to the safety of his family. His friends are very sanguine of his complete recovery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Shortly before 3 o'clock the President ordered his carriage to be sent to Judge Davis's house for the purpose of bringing Secretary Tracy over to the White House as his guest.

He stepped out of the carriage, walked across the vestibule alone into the corridor, and took the elevator for the President's private apartments. The President and Mrs. Harrison awaited him there, and did the best they could to cheer him up and make him feel at home.

Later in the afternoon, in accordance with his request, he was taken into the East room and shown the casket containing the remains of his wife and daughter. They were covered with beautiful flowers (the tributes of loving friends) and branches of the sago palm were laid across the top and along the sides of each casket. Standing at the head between them both was a large palm tree, arranged so that the delicate leaves drooped gracefully over the dead.

Mrs. Tracy's casket was marked by a large floral anchor, and her daughter's by a large wreath of white flowers. Camellias, hyacinths, roses, lilies of the valley and violets were entwined in smilax, tastefully arranged over both caskets. The Secretary was very much affected by the sight, and sobbed as though his heart would break.

The casket containing Mrs. Tracy's body was opened, and he was allowed to look upon her face for the last time. The other body was in no condition for inspection, and the casket was not opened at all.

The physicians attending Mrs. and Miss Wilmerding said this morning that their patients passed quite a fair night, and are better to-day. Mrs. Wilmerding suffers a great deal from bruises, and at times this morning was hysterical, as she began to realize the extent of her terrible loss.

At 10 o'clock the doctors succeeded in quieting her nerves, and she then fell into a quiet slumber. She is necessarily much exhausted, and suffers more from nervous shock than from her arm, but the doctors say that with absolute repose she will soon rally. Miss Wilmerding is decidedly better, having passed a restful night.

Mr. Frank B. Tracy called this morning, but was advised by the physicians not to see his sister, for fear the meeting might excite her. No one save the nurse and physicians are allowed to enter the sick room.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—As a freight train on the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railroad was crossing the Illinois river at Peoria, on the evening of the 3d, the first span of the bridge gave way, precipaitating the engine, tender and three cars into the river. Engineer William Neville, Fireman C. O'Brien and Brakeman B. M. Lewis were killed.

—During a gale which prevailed in Elmira, New York, on the morning of the 5th, Kate Sullivan, a domestic, was fatally crushed by an outbuilding which was blown over on her.

—A still at the Standard Solar Refinery, in Lima, Ohio, exploded on the 5th, killing Patrick Ryan and injuring Frank Kane, Patrick Kane, M. E. Hotchins, A. Delaney, W. Donahue John Ryan. Richard O'Brien, John Thomas, Arthur Evans and Cornelius Carz were badly burned by an explosion of gas in the Pettibone shaft, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, at Kingston, Pa., on the 5th. While John Loskowski attempted to board the carriage at the bottom of a shaft at Glen Lynn, near Wilkesbarre, on the afternoon of the 5th, the carriage started before he had gained a footing, and he was squeezed to death between it and the wall of the shaft.

—A newsboy named Thornton was blown from a train on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Brampton, Ontario, on the 5th, as he was passing from one car to another with an armload of books. An engine was sent back for the corpse, and overtook Thornton making quick time towards the nearest station. His only injury was a severe scratch on the face. The train from which he was blown was running at great speed on a down grade.

—An appeal has been received in Richmond, Virginia, signed by 350 citizens of Granville county, which says that the farmers are suffering for the necessaries of life, owing to the failure of the crops.

—The Mansion Hotel and an ajoining building in Glen's Falls, New York, were burned on the morning of the 6th. The inmates narrowly escaped in their night clothes. Several persons were injured by jumping from windows or were scorched by the flames. A slight fire occurred at the Tremont & Suffolk Company's mills, in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 6th. Sarah Rice and Amelia Valencourt, it is feared, were fatally burned.

—The Influenza is increasing in the City of Mexico, and it is said so many deaths are occurring that there is not a sufficient number of hearses to carry the bodies to the cemeteries.

A Curiosity.

A one-armed printer is as much of a curiosity as the armless man who dexterously handles a knife and fork with his toes. There came to Cincinnati recently such a wonder, and he is now working as a "sub" in the *Enquirer* office. His name is Harry Penrod; he is 27 years old and hails from Washington, where he learned the trade. Six years ago he went out West and there lost his left arm in a railroad accident. Only a short stump extending but a few inches from the shoulder, remains. Nothing dishearted by a misfortune that would have rendered most men helpless, Penrod set to work to manage the intricacies of his craft with one hand and he succeeded so well that he now sets as big a "string" as the best printer, and he justifies his own matter and does it well. In "setting" type, Penrod places the "stick" on the case in front of him and then nimbly shoots the type into place, working very rapidly, and apparently with as much ease as a man with two hands.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LITTLE JOE was taken sick for the first time, and the doctor, with much ceremony, made him swallow a powder. "Papa," said Joe a minute later, "ain't it time I was taking the shot now?"

FLOODS FOLLOW THE SNOW.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC AGAIN INTERRUPTED.

WASHOUTS AND SNOWSLIDES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—A despatch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says: A phenomenal rain storm has prevailed in Southern Oregon since last Friday, which, in connection with the melting snows in the mountains, has caused the greatest flood known since that country was settled. The damage to Southern Oregon cannot be estimated as yet, for postal communication is so uncertain and limited that only surmises can be made of the ravages of the water. On the line of the numerous tributaries of the Rogue river many ranches have been damaged, if not ruined, and miles of fencing have been swept away.

Much of the finest soil in the lower valley has been washed down to gravel and bed rock and the spectacle of fields flooded, roads washed out and bridges and culverts demolished is common. The fertile Bear Creek region has not escaped the visitation. A part of the valley has presented the appearance of a turbid sea for days and communication between its towns has been almost suspended by the swollen foothill streams. Bear creek itself has borne along a great deal of wreckage, fences, outbuildings, and even barns and houses, and has wrought much destruction in undermining and sluicing off the deep alluvia deposits that composes its banks. In the Applegate region there are few bridges left. Many people were obliged to leave their homes for safety.

The Oregon and California Railroad track in Southern Oregon has been washed away for miles, and the road bed is seriously damaged along the whole line. There has not been a mail from either the north or south for several weeks. Hundreds of thousands of dollors would not cover it. Advices from Portland, Oregon, say the situation there is undoubtedly due to the rapid rise of the Willamette river. It flows into the Columbia just above Portland.

For nearly a month past the hills and mountains of Oregon, through which this river flows, have been piled with continually falling snow. The drifts, in some places, were 15 and 20 feet high. During the past few days the warm winds have melted this snow, and the Williamette river has become a torrent. On the Northern Pacific, between Noxon and Trout creek, there have been several avalanches since last Saturday, and the telegraph lines there are also interrupted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—It is reported that Portland will suffer considerable from the floods, but that the city is not wholly under water appears from the reports of the train despatcher of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at St. Paul, since the passenger train, due at Portland to-day on that line, arrived but four hours and 25 minutes late, although the distance from St. Paul to Portland is a trifle over 2000 miles, and this train is a through one.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 5.—The town of Burke, Idaho, in the Cœur d' Alene mining district, has been nearly destroyed by avalanches. Half of the business houses are in ruins. Three men were killed, and the terror-stricken inhabitants have fled to the towns of Gem and Wallace, fearing a repetition of the disaster. Particulars are meagre, as wires to all points have gone down, leaving no means of communication.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb 6.—Water apparently is at a standstill this afternoon, but is still up to the waist in front of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Office.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—The river is falling slowly, and fear of local damage from the flood is past. The water reached the highest point, 28 feet 4 inches, at 6 o'clock this morning. This is the highest water in the history of the city. The goods in stores on the lower streets were all removed beyond the reach of damage.

Reports from points on the Willamette river indicate that the river is falling rapidly. The most serious loss will be from the destruction of bridges. The largest towns in the valley are well above high water. Interruption to travel continues, but the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has established steamer service to the Cascade locks, above which trains are running. Between Cascade locks and here there is a succession of landslides, entirely obliterating the track in some places.

The Southern Pacific sent out a train on the branch line west of there, but got no further than McMinnville, fifty miles from here. No trains have been sent out on the main line. The Northern Pacific is running to Tacoma, and is carrying the mails. The Eastern mails accumulated at Cascade Locks is expected to reach here by steamer to-night. It is expected that the railroad blockade to Cascade Locks will continue some days, and that between here and San Francisco for weeks, as track and roadway have been entirely destroyed for a considerable distance.

The Union Pacific is blockaded by heavy slides between this city and the Dalles, and no trains are expected to be running for several days. The Northern Pacific is still running. At Salem 60 houses have been swept away and many persons were driven from their homes, though as far as known no lives have been lost. Along the river bottoms live stock has been drowned and quantities of grain and hay destroyed. The Columbia river at Vancouver, Washington, is falling.

At Eugene, Ore., a large iron bridge was washed away, causing a loss of $20,000. A few buildings and large amounts of cord wood, fencing and other material were washed away and the aggregate losses will count up to many thousands of dollars. At Rosenburg, Oregon, no trains have arrived since Friday, and a shortage of provisions is feared unless communication is restored. The bridge across Dear Creek has gone, and the woolen mills have been totally destroyed by the flood.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 6.—The Willamette river is higher than for 20 years past. Many bridges are threatened, and there has been great damage done in the entire valley.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush, with the northern mail from San Francisco, was unable to cross the Columbia River Bar, came back to Tacoma, and has taken the mails back to San Francisco.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, Feb. 6.—Later reports from Burke indicate that no lives have been lost. Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Jack Walt and wife were buried in the snow slide, but all were rescued with slight injury. At Custer Mine, however, the disaster was worse than at first reported. Six men were killed outright. Among these were Jack Galbraith, foreman of the mine, Mike Flynn, cook, and Tom Mahoney, a miner. Forty men are employed at the mine in two shifts. One shift was below and the other was eating dinner at the time the avalanche rushed upon the boarding house. Many other avalanches have occurred in the Cœur d'Alene districts. Canyons are full of snow, rocks and great trees. The people of that whole section are terror stricken, and did not sleep last night.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—General Manager W. S. Mellen, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, telegraphs the Associated Press as follows from Tacoma, Washington.

"The report that the Northern Pacific is in trouble is absolutely untrue. We were temporarily blockaded Sunday and Monday by a snow slide in the Cascade mountains, but all delayed trains were gotten through, and to-day we are moving both freight and passenger trains close to schedule time. Sunday's and Monday's blockade was the first the Northern Pacific has had this winter. Colder weather in the mountains has checked the snow slides, and we have had none for two days. We have had no trouble whatever with high water, and the only trouble I know of with water on the road is confined locally to Portland, and has not in any way or manner interfered with Northern Pacific trains. The Northern Pacific Road, including all branches, is open, and all trains are moving. You can rely upon this, as it is from personal observation on the ground."

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 5th, the bill to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph was reported and placed on the calendar. The bill to provide a territorial government for Oklahoma was taken up. Before the Clerk had finished reading it the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the Blair Educational bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Blair spoke in support of his measure. After speaking a while he yielded temporarily to allow Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to report a joint resolution congratulating the people of Brazil on their assumption of self-government. The resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. Blair then continued his speech. He yielded to a motion to go into executive session, which was carried. When the doors were re-opened the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 6th, the bill to provide a temporary government for Oklahoma was discussed, and went over. The Educational bill was taken up and Mr. Blair continued his speech in its support. After two hours he yielded to a motion for an executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 4th, the usual filibustering was resumed by the Democrats, but the journal was approved by a constitutional quorum, and a motion to adjourn was defeated. The Speaker then laid before the House various bills for reference, among them the bill "to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States." This bill the Speaker referred, under the rules, to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Bland moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations. The Speaker declined to entertain the motion, and a parliamentary struggle began, which, after the usual dilatory motions, counting of quorums by the Speaker, etc., the bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The House then adourned.

In the House on the 5th, there having been a tacit understanding between the Republicans and Democrats that no effort would be made to transact business, owing to the attendance of many members at the funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy, the Clerk was permitted to read the Journal in its abridged form. The Democrats, not wishing to go on record as approving the Journal, demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon the Speaker, as usual, counted a quorum. The House then adjourned.

In the House, on the 6th, the Democrats continued their policy of silent protest against the rulings of the Speaker by declining to vote upon the question of approving the Journal. It was approved, however, by a vote of 153 to 0, the Speaker counting a quorum. Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the Senate bill to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors, with a substitute. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed. The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of our naval vessels at Samoa, and the Senate bill for the issue of an American register to the steamer Bernard, of Philadelphia, were also passed. Adjourned.

—The Dwyer Brother's crack 2 year old for 1890 has not yet been discovered.

SECRET OF A SHOCK.

Terrible Nightmare in a Strange Hotel.

"There are strange things in this world," said an old newspaper man whose hair was gray twenty years ago, to a reporter of the Denver *News*. I'm not much of a believer in supernatural occurrences, but when a plain fact comes into my experience I am willing to admit it. What I am going to tell you I know and am satisfied about. You may or may not be, just as suits you.

"You remember," he began, "the time President Cleveland visited Minneapolis and what a crowd was there? The State Fair and one or two other things attracted people enough, but the President's presence drew every one in the State, it seemed to me. I was on a Chicago paper at the time and got an assignment to go up and take in the combined show.

"When I stepped up to the counter of the leading hotel to register I noticed that the man in front of me, who had just laid down the pen, was also a newspaper man from Chicago. There wasn't anything special about his appearance except that he was unusually tall and thin and didn't look very well. Naturally, when I had put down my name I turned to him and introduced myself. We shook hands and began to chat. While we were doing this the old man who was proprietor of the hotel was inspecting his room rack. Turning to us he said that there was only one empty room in the house and that we were welcome to it if we would double up. That suited me all right, but the tall man objected vigorously. I was a little huffed over it, and said that he could have the room if he was so selfish over it. I could sleep in a chair or walk the streets all night. I had often done so before.

"'Oh, no,' said the tall man, 'it isn't that, I snore so badly that no one else could sleep in the room. I was thinking of you.'

"I laughed at the idea and assured him that I would sleep as soon as I struck the bed. Finally he gave in and we agreed to take the room together. It was a little bit of a cubbyhole at the top of the house, and the only furniture in it was a common bed and two wooden chairs. Another Chicago newspaper man who heard we were there came up to see us, and the three of us sat there and talked until I supposed it was 2 o'clock in the morning. Neither myself nor the visitor could recollect anything unusual about the behavior of the tall man when we compared notes afterward. At last we said 'good-night' and went to bed.

"I don't know how long I slept, and, in fact, I have never been able to bring up a perfectly clear recollection of what happened in that room. It seemed to me that I woke up in about five minutes, but it must have been longer. My first feeling was one of dread. There was not a sound from the man at my side. A huge lump of ice seemed to be on my chest and press me down. I was suffocating. I tried to shout, but could not emit a syllable. It was only after a long struggle, that brought sweat pouring out all over me, that I could raise my hand to the inert freezing mass on my chest.

"It was a pulseless hand, the hand of a corpse, that I clasped. I dropped it in horror and climbed nervously out of bed. The moonbeams came in through the little dust-covered window and played across the pale face sunk in the pillows. The feeling of the hand was still on my chest. I could not overcome the frightful sensation of helplessness. I lit the gas and proceeded to call for help. Then it was, in the better light, that I saw he was not dead. I went to his side to look at his hand, but some movement of mine awoke him, and he softly pulled it under the counterpane. I could not go to bed, and remained up all night.

"In the morning, when I spoke of the affair the tall man laughed and said I must have been dreaming, as did the landlord; so did my newspaper friend. I could not answer them, but I felt that some strange mystery was hidden that night in the little room.

"Shortly afterward the news came over the wires that my companion of that night had committed suicide under circumstances of almost inconceivable horror. A few days afterward a letter came to me from him. He had written it and left it on his table the night he took his life. It solved the mystery.

"The Christmas night before I met him in Minneapolis he was drinking in a saloon in Chicago with several friends. He made the remark, 'I suppose we have to again celebrate the birth of a humbug.' One of his companions asked him not to speak that way, upon the ground that it would be a personal favor. This led to argument. The blasphemer said, 'Prove to me that there is a God.' His friend said, 'Prove to me that there is not a God.'

"The tall man drew himself erect and raised his arm on high. 'I will call upon God, if He is a God,' said he, 'to strike me dead right here where I stand.'

"Those around drew back, but no miracle followed. The tall man laughed at his young friend. They parted for the night, perhaps a little solemnly, but not much was thought of the matter.

"One week later a strange pain developed in that arm and in no less than a month it was useless. In his letter to me he said: 'You are the only man who ever suspected my secret. I am a leper.'"

Ages of European Sovereigns.

The new issue of the *Almanach de Gotha* gives an interesting table, showing the ages of the reigning sovereigns of Europe and the duration of their reign: "Omitting the small German States, the oldest reigning prince is Leo XIII, who is 79¾ years old, and has reigned nearly 12 years; next comes William III, King of the Netherlands, 72¾ year old, having reigned 40 years; next, Christian IX, King of Denmark, 71½ years old, with 26 years of reign; then Queen Victoria, 70½ years old, with 52 years of reign; Karl I of Wurtemburg, 66¾ years old, with 25 years of reign; Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, 63 years old, with 38 years of reign; Albert, King of Saxony, 61½ years old, with 16 years of reign; Oscar II, King of Sweden, 60¾ years old, with 17 years of reign; Francis Joseph, of Austria, 59 years old, having reigned 41 years; Leopold II, King of the Belgians, 54½ years old, having reigned 24 years; Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, 52 years old, with 12 years of reign; Charles, King of Roumania, 50½ years old, with a reign of 23¾ years since the beginning of his government; Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, 48 years old, with a reign of 29 years; Abdul Hamid, the Sultan, 47 years old, with 13 years of reign; Humbert I, King of Italy, 45½ years old, with a reign of nearly 12 years; Alexander III, Russia, 44½ years old, with a reign of 8¾ years; George, King of Greece, 44¼ years old, with a reign of 26½ years; Otho, King of Bavaria, 41½ years old; William II, German Emperor, nearly 31 years old, with 1½ years of reign; Carlos I, of Portugal, 26 years old, two months of reign; Alexander I, of Servia, 13½ years old, nine months of reign; Alfonso XIII, of Spain, 3½ years old, with 3½ years of reign."

Mild Winters.

The continued mildness of the winter has already produced one crop of the most natural character—that is to say, of precedents. A continental collector goes back so far as the year 1424, when the orchards blossomed in the month of March and the vineyards in April; to 1538, when the flower gardens were full of bloom in January; and to 1585, when the corn was in the ear at Easter. In the next century we have 1669, without frost or snow anywhere; and in 1692 a German winter, during which the stoves remained unlighted. Following these, 1707 carries us on in the chronicles of especial mildness till we come into living memory with 1832 and 1866, as the dates of years without winters. Whether the record is likely to be of any use to Zadkiel or Old Moore in the department of political meteorology is questionable, though the three last named years were certainly critical in their way, as denoting respectively the union of England and Scotland, the Reform bill, and the birth of the Prussian supremacy. But it is noticeable that several of the years in the list were closely connected in date with winters of exceptional severity. The mildness of 1424 was compensated by the historic frost of the next winter but one; and persons who saw the gardens gay in January had to cut their wine with hatchets before they were much older. The stoveless winter of 1692 immediately followed that of 1691, when the wolves, driven by the cold, invaded the streets of Vienna in search of food; and 1707 was followed two years later by a frost of three months long. Of course, but little regularity is observable about the comparison, and long intervals have frequently passed between the compensation of one extreme by another.

In Reference to the "Ess."

A language may be rich by the use of terminations which indicate the sex of the employed. Yet rich things are often not agreeable. Pastry, preserves, and some millionaires are perpetual proof of this.

The adoption of a termination that would make such words as typewriteress, preacheress, teacheress, and the like, would make riches a burden—especially when they come to the plurals. How will the ear that is fastidious become reconciled to the sibilants in typewriteresses, preacheresses, teacheresses, and deaconesses, to say nothing of the clumsiness of "contributresses."

We might be able to overcome the tendency to associate a poetess with the stilted style and sickly sentimentalism of a sort of poetry we have all groaned over. But the "esses" on the end of a long word would forever hiss at a mistaken yearning for wealth of language.

A Young Monarch.

One of the youngest monarchs in the world is King Thantai, potentate of Annam. He is nine years of age, very precocious, and fully conscious of the importance of his position. He is solemn and thoughtful, disdains childish sports, and spends all his time in the seclusion of his palace, studying, conversing with aged counselors and pouring over books and manuscripts. He is learning Chinese and French, and shows remarkable aptitude in the acquisition of foreign tongues. He is very arbitrary and exacting, and his teachers stand in great awe of him.

The Reason.

Life is very sweet just now—
Full of light and flowers;
Not a single cloud to mar,
Or give a hint of showers.

Life is very sweet and fair,
Rosy-hued and smiling;
With the music of the birds,
Happy hours beguiling.

Life is very sweet. You ask:
What can be the reason
(Looking blankly at the clouds)
Of the rainy season?

Life is very sweet because—
Because—why not assist me?
Sweet in spite of rain or clouds,
Just because you kissed me.

Abbie C. McKeever in Pittsburg Bulletin.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

"I implore you to take time to consider my offer. I am well off in this world's goods; I love you devotedly, and my one aim in life would be to make you happy."

"I cannot listen to you, Mr. Herne; your persistence annoys, distresses me, and I tell you it is useless." And Louise Horton, rising as Tyrrel Herne attempted to take her hand, bowed coldly and passed from the room, leaving the mortified suitor to his own reflections.

And bitter enough, and not unmixed with evil, were the thoughts that filled Tyrrel Herne's mind. He had been so sanguine of success, had pictured to himself such a happy release from pecuniary embarassments, which the fortune of Louise would have relieved. Furthermore, he loved her, as much as his selfish, unscrupulous nature was capable of loving, which made his disappointment the more severe.

"I will win her yet!" he muttered, as he left the room. "And if, as I suspect, she loves another, let him look to himself!"

Louise Horton was the only child of her widowed mother. She was beautiful, slightly above the middle height, of graceful form and carriage, with a wealth of auburn tresses, and eyes of that peculiar dark blue that sometimes appear black. Add to these charms a fortune of fifty thousand dollars, and it is not to be wondered at that Tyrrel Herne was chagrined at her refusal; all the more so that he shrewdly suspected the existence of a rival in the person of an acquaintance of his own.

This rival was no other than Edgar Raynor, a young lawyer, who had made the acquaintance of Louise while on a visit to Asbury Park, during the previous summer. He was handsome and agreeable, and Louise had shown him a degree of favor that no other man had won from her; indeed, to her own heart the gentle girl admitted the interest he had inspired, while marvelling at his timidity and silence.

"For though I feel sure that he loves me," she mused thoughtfully, "he has never actually said as much. Sometimes I think it is my fortune that stands between us, for Edgar is very proud. Heighho! I shall hate my fortune, if through it I lose my love. I wonder if he will speak at the ball tonight?"

He was sorely tempted to do so when he met her beaming glance and smile that evening. She drew him toward her with one look from her bright eyes, and almost before he knew it he had taken her from her mother's side, and led her to the dance.

The crowded room was all aglow with warmth and delight; the opening strains of a waltz floated dreamily through the air, and Louise, standing with one dainty, gloved hand resting timidly on her lover's arm, never looked more entrancingly lovely.

So thought Edgar as he gazed upon her, and held her graceful form clasped within his arms.

"I might hold her there through life," he thought, "were our fortunes more equal, or could I conquer my own pride; but to have the world deem me a fortune-hunter, question and doubt the truth of an affection which is as deep and real as life itself—oh, I could not endure it! Why is she not as poor as myself? Poverty with Louise would be happiness, but her fortune will part us forever."

And Louise wondered at the strange gloom of the young man's manner, and the deep sigh with which, at the close of the waltz, he surrendered her to her mother.

"Have I been mistaken?" she asked herself. "How cold and strange he seems! Is it possible that I have deceived myself, and he does not love me after all?"

For her, the ball, with its brilliancy and gay pleasure, was from that moment spoiled.

Meantime, every movement of the lovers had been closely followed by one person in the room. Standing partly in the shade of a curtain, with envy and disappointment rankling in his heart, Tyrrel Herne watched them.

"He wins!" he muttered to himself, as his dark glance followed the waltzers. "He will win and wear the prize I coveted! Is there no way to spoil his game—to give him a taste of the bitter cup of disappointment that I drink? Let me think!"

And he stood with deeply wrinkled brow and gloomy eyes, while a wicked thought took such shape and plausibility in his mind, that he resolved to carry it into execution.

The ball was approaching its close, and couples were forming for the last dance as Herne slipped noiselessly away and bent his steps to the cloak-room. No one there. He looked in and assured himself that the room was unoccupied.

Raynor's overcoat hung close beside the door. It was the work of a moment to take his own pocket-book, crammed full of notes, and slip it into the inside pocket. This done, and with another guilty glance around him, he hurried back to the ball-room.

But the dastardly act had been seen, and by the very one from whom, of all the world, he would have hidden it.

Louise and her mother, chancing at that moment to pass the door, were attracted by the strange expression of Herne's face; and pausing for an instant in the friendly shade of a half-drawn curtain, were spectators of the whole proceeding.

Louise, however, was far from realizing the true meaning of what she had seen. She merely thought that a joke was intended, and as Tyrrel left the room, she emerged from her hiding place, and in the hurry and confusion of departure soon forgot all about it.

Meanwhile, in the cloak-room, Tyrrel's cowardly scheme was rapidly approaching a crisis. High words were passing; voices were raised loud and angrily; two men confronted each other in hot dispute.

"For God's sake, Tyrrel, be careful what you say!" cried Stanton, a mutual friend. "You will certainly find the pocket-book somewhere! But even if you do not, why bring such a charge against Mr. Raynor?"

"For good reasons," answered Tyrrel, hotly. "He stumbled against me in the hall, and immediately I missed my pocket-book. It contained five hundred dollars—a sum that might tempt a wealthier man than this petti-fogging lawyer, who builds his hopes of fortune upon marriage with an heiress; an unsuspecting girl who little knows his true character! I say he has my purse! If he has not, let him submit to a search, and so prove his boasted innocence!"

Raynor, during this villainous speech, stood silent and pale as death. At its conclusion he darted a withering glance of scorn at his enemy, and then appealed to Stanton.

"Let it be so," he said, "Stanton, you are my friend, be my witness also; search me, and afterward I will make this scoundrel answer for his insult with his life!"

As he said this he flung open his coat.

Stanton's hand dived deep into a pocket and brought forth the missing purse.

There was an instant and general consternation. Raynor himself stood like one appalled. Tyrrel's mocking voice arose triumphantly:

"So much for innocence! Well, sir, can you explain this?"

"I can, if he cannot!" cried a clear voice at the door, and instantly Louise came into the midst of them.

Never had she looked more beautiful than now, as she stood beside her injured lover. Her eyes flashed, her color rose; she looked like one inspired.

"My mother and myself are witnesses of Mr. Raynor's innocence and of your guilt," she said to Tyrrel Herne, and then she told the story.

All eyes were turned on her and Raynor with sympathy and admiration. Tyrrel, crestfallen and defeated, slunk away.

"Let him go," Louise whispered to Raynor, when he would have followed him. "He is beneath contempt. For my sake, avoid any exposure."

For answer he seized and kissed her hand.

"My generous, noble girl!" he murmured softly, while his impassioned gaze dwelt fondly on the sweet face upturned to his. "Love's witness to my innocence! Let us go through the world together, never to part while we have life."

The love-light in her eyes answered him more sweetly and fully than words could have done; but afterward, when they were alone, doubtless her answer was all that he could desire, for in a month they were married.

The St. Gothard in Winter.

The man who knows the St. Gothard in its summer aspect only knows but a third of its graces. This may, of course, be said of Switzerland as a whole with still greater force. In the summer and much more in the autumn when the summer sun has been blazing upon the snows and ice of the uplands for three active months, it is only among the heights that one may look for those traces of a wintry temperature which are so dear to us in the holiday season. One must climb for hours to get to the snow line, and even then, at an attitude of several thousand feet, the rock comes through the snow, and the thaw is constant while the daylight lingers. In winter, on the other hand harmony is complete. There is then snow everywhere. The air is deliciously keen and invigorating, alike in the valleys and on the hilltops, and brisk movement is at the same time a pleasure and a necesity.

At four or five thousand feet above the sea the more sensational scenes of the St. Gothard are abundant. Streams toss out of the funnels of ice upon one side of the line. The icicles are of a size to make one say: "Prodigious! Prodigious!" like Dominie Sampson They are of a man's proportions and pendant in rows, like a regiment suddenly glacified during drill. There is talk of avalanches. Some one sees a snow spray upon a slope and a few snowballs rolling down towards us. But though there is no present peril of this kind, the high piles of the snow by the metals tell of the possibilities that wail even upon railway traveling in the Alps during winter time. There is an iciness in the air that keeps one chill in spite of shut windows and a hot water tin to each traveler. It is natural enough of course. One cannot be some 6,000 feet above the sea in winter time in Switzerland without feeling it.

The Aged Poet-Laureate.

Alfred Tennyson smokes a big clay pipe and never uses the same pipe but once. He dislikes notoriety and is said to have burned all his letters, so that his future biographer will have a hard time of it, writing his life. He says he does not propose when he is dead to be "ripped up like a pig." To strangers he is surly even rude, but with congenial spirits the native sunshine of his nature shines out. He does not believe in poetic inspiration, but believes that all good poetry is the result of long, patient and persistent work. He has been known to spend a whole day over a single verse. Neither the blame nor the praise of the public effect him, but he does his work in his own way regardless of the critics. There are thousands of level-headed poetry lovers who believe that when he dies the greates poet of the world will pass away.

"WILL you please insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of a country editor. "I make bold to ask it because the deceased had a great many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death."

A MAINE man, who didn't care two shakes of a lamb's tail about the newspaper, rode fourteen miles through a fierce storm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "prominent citizen."

Done In a Hurry.

Little Miss Morgan, the dressmaker, was in a very perturbed condition of mind. Mrs. Rockwood, one of her poorest customers, had just told her that she was in the direst need of five hundred dollars, and unless it could be got she would have to give up her little home and seek another. Mrs. Rockwood had been a rich man's daughter, but her marriage had offended her father, and when he died he left all his money to his second wife.

The good-hearted little dressmaker thought it very hard that the step-mother should have an income of ten thousand dollars a year, while poor Mrs. Rockwood was about to be turned out of doors because she needed five hundred dollars. Now, the step-mother, Mrs. Canline, was also a customer of Miss Morgan, and when she called there the next day she put in a good word for Mrs. Rockwood.

"I saw you going into Mrs. Rockwood's yesterday," Mrs. Canline herself began, when the dressmaker was fitting an elegant costume. "How are they getting on?"

"It's a hard struggle to make both ends meet," said the dressmaker, shaking her head.

"Well, of course, I'm sorry," the lady added. "But as you make your bed, why so you must lie. She offended her pa, and he left her nothing and me all. I couldn't help that. And I've my boy at college who is just the age that he needs so much money. I told him I should send him a present that was worth while this Christmas. He can't come home—it's too far, you know. And I shall give him five hundred dollars. Of course his expenses are all attended to, but he must have a little swing. There it is, all in one note. I shall send it this afternoon."

"Five hundred dollars!" said Miss Morgan; "exactly the amount of the mortgage the Rockwood's house is to be sold for."

"Are they really going to lose their house?" asked Mrs. Canline. "What thriftlessness! Well, I shall send the children a little Christmas present all the same. I shall send them five dollars, for I have a silly way of being generous to the undeserving."

"You who have all her father's fortune," she thought; "you who came between the parent and child so that he disinherited her. Oh! for shame! for shame!"

She stitched away, the needle flying through the velvet. She fitted the broad shoulders and the well-laced waist. She gathered the lace into graceful falls, and she thought of Mrs. Rockwood all the while.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon that Mrs. Rockwood drew her desk toward her, and took out two sheets of paper. On one she wrote:

"MY DARLING SON:—Here is your Christmas box. I send it with my best love and wishes. Study hard and make me very proud of you.

YOUR MAMMA."

The other sheet held these words;

"MY DEAR SARAH:—Inclosed you will find a Christmas gift for the children. Spend it carefully. I add this warning, because you are not really economical and prudent by nature, you know. Make the best use of it. It is really quite a little sum, when you think of it as you should. Affectionately your stepmother.

"JANE CANLINE."

These two notes lay on the table. Upon the first, a five hundred dollar note; on the last, a five dollar bill; and Mrs. Canline had carefully directed two envelopes, when, opening her penknife hurriedly, she cut a great gash across her thumb.

"Come and help me, Miss Morgan," she said. "Please put these notes into the envelopes with the money. That for Louis must be sent to-night. I can register them as I come from the doctor's. I hate scars on my hands."

Miss Morgan ran to the desk, bent over it, and in a moment sealed the notes.

Then the lady slipping them into her pocket, hurried to the doctor's and was just in time to register her letters at the station on her way home.

A few days after Mrs. Canline was in receipt of two notes, one from her son, which ran thus:

"DEAR MAMMA:—Unless you have the queerest possible idea of my wants, you must have made a mistake. Did you send me five dollars? Yours, in astonishment, LOUIS CANLINE."

The other began:

"DEAR, KIND MAMMA:—What a load you have taken off my heart. That five hundred dollars has saved our home and poor Edward's reason. I believe. Five hundred thousand never did more good. Your ever grateful stepdaughter, SARAH ROCKWOOD."

Mrs. Canline, having read these letters, sat for awhile like one petrified. She saw that the money she intended for Louis must have gone to Sarah, and *vice versa*, but it was too late to help it now. She supposed that the pain of her wounded finger had made her stupid. It was done as we do most stupid things—in a hurry. Of course she should send five other hundred to Louis. As for Sarah, she could not be made to give up her prize at this date. And Mrs. Canline resolved to play the generous and affectionate parent.

She went about for a week boasting that she had paid off the mortgage on poor Sarah's house; and as Sarah was too grateful to hide the fact, Mrs. Canline gained a good deal of credit for kind feeling to her stepdaughter among their mutual friends.

Many people were surprised; none more so than little Miss Morgan.

"I'm so glad," she often said to her thimble. "I really thought I changed the money in those envelopes. I wanted to do it so. I rejoice Mrs. Canline did it herself. I do feel grateful that she did."

VISITOR (at insane asylum)—"Who is that fine-looking man making stars, crosses and things out of letters?" Attendant—"Oh, he was the editor of a children's column in some paper. One week he lost the answers to the puzzles, and tried to solve them himself."

Philosophy is thought.
In life's duties seek relief.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

CEREUS.

From a very interesting work upon the culture and propagation of Cacti, published by A. Blanc, Florist. We take the following Illustrated article.

We find in Cereus a greatly different mode of Cactus growth, the stem being greatly elongated, usually of small diameter in proportion to its height, frequently much branched, but bearing parallel ridges from apex to base, upon which are arranged bundles of spines, as in other genera. In height these plants are the *giants of their family*, some forming in the native habitats enormous columns 40 to 60 feet high, while even in cultivation it is not uncommon to find specimens 15 to 20 feet in height. Some are very rapid growers, and make large plants in a few years. Others, again, are so slow in growth that a dozen years seem to make no appreciable difference in their size. There are, however, two very distinct sections or groups of species of the true Cereus, which differ considerably in habit; one species being distinguished by their erect, rigid stems, and the other by the procumbent of trailing slender stems. The plants included in both bear handsome and abundant flowers. Under the name of Cereus are arranged over 200 species, natives of tropical America, the West Indies and Galapagos Islands, from regions differing considerably in temperature, but generally agreeing in the peculiar dry, sandy or rocky nature of the soil they inhabit.

Most of the Cereus need medium temperature, with similar soil to other genera, though as a rule the strong-growing species can be safely encouraged with a little well-decayed manure if necessary. The trailing sorts need very little rooting material, and some indeed, as C. Grandi-florus and its allies, obtain sufficient nutriment by their stem roots alone when upon a suitable wall or trellis. They can all be readily *propagated by cuttings of the year's growth*, and even large portions of the stem will root if separated from the parent and placed in dry soil. So readily are roots produced, that in some parts of tropical America live fences are formed by placing portions of the stems in closely together, and it is said that they rarely fail. The use of certain species as stocks for grafting other Cacti upon has already been noted, and it need only be added that almost any species is suitable for the purpose, provided it be not of too slow growth.

The various colors of the *stems* make a collection of Cereuses alone well worth having; some of them being yellow, others blue, gray, green and almost black. The spines also vary so considerably, both in size and color, from those almost imperceptible to those 4 inches long, that it is absolutely impossible to describe the plants as they appear.

Besides, they are of the easiest cultivation, and any collector should have at least one or two dozen varieties.

The Cereus Flagelliformis known as the Whip-cord and Rat-tail Cactus, is the one most generally grown. The stems are very slender about half an inch in diameter, and they grow to the length of four or six feet being of pendulous habit. When flowering this has a most striking effect the brigat rosy-colored flowers which are produced in spring and early summer being extremely attractive. Owing to its very pendulous habit this species is generally seen to better advantage grafted on a stem of the columnar Cereus, upon any of which it seems quite at home. This grafting is shown in our cut.

* * *

CULTURE OF SMILAX.

A number of readers have asked how to grow Smilax, says *Housewife*. They complain, that after it grows nicely for a few months it suddenly turns yellow—that is the foliage—and ceases to make any further growth. There should be little difficulty experienced by any one in growing Smilax if one will rid one's self of the many erroneous ideas which are prevalent regarding it. This view I hold especially when the plant is grown under glass. Smilax requires a rather cool atmosphere, somewhat shaded, in which to do its best. It also requires support for its growing tendrils, and further requires to be cut occasionally. I have always contended that the occasional cutting of smilax is as necessary to its perfect and healthy growth as pruning is to the fruit tree. In my own experience I have found that when I take four crops a year from my plants they do much better than when they are cut but twice. Under glass my method is as follows: In February or March I procure a young stock of plants in two-inch pots which have been twice transplanted. This I allow to grow until nicely rooted in the pot when I plant out in beds, using for convenience in stringing, the center bed of each house. These plants are set in rows about four inches apart and the same distance apart in the rows. Wires are strung along the rafters of the house, and from these wires strings are conducted down and fastened to a stake at the side of each plant. I use green cord for the purpose though any ordinary cord will do. As the plant grows it requires at first a little trimming, especially as each tendril shoots up from the bottom of the plant. With plenty of shade and moisture the growth will be rapid and healthy. From plants set in the spring as above described, I take a crop three months later. By a crop I mean cutting the vine off each string with about six inches from the base of the plant and at the top close to the wire; this makes a "string" as it is called, about three or four feet long. After it is cut the same process of stringing and culture has to be gone over again. A great deal has been written about the necessity of giving smilax a few months' rest after taking a crop. I have no desire to brand this statement as wholly incorrect, but I will simply say that I have now some plants from which four crops a year have been taken regulary for five years under the same and only conditions of culture as described above.

In house culture, it is my opinion that if the vine is treated as nearly as possible as I have described for greenhouse culture, no difficulty will be experienced in growing it. Train it over strings, and cut it occasionally and with the necessary moisture and shade you can grow it successfully. In commercial floriculture, it is one of the most profitable crops raised. Many growers in the vicinity of the large cities grow entire houses of it; one in particular near New York, has five greenhouses, each one hundred feet long, devoted entirely to smilax. During the last Easter festivities smilax was high in price, and this dealer made a small fortune from his crop.

FASHION NOTES.

There seems to be floating in the air, just now, only the sound of wedding bells, and before our eyes only the vision of long veils of tulle, with orange blossoms, which completely envelope the beautiful forms arrayed in gleaming satin and point lace. After the marriage of Mademoiselle d'Uzes, come those of Mlle. Carolus Duran, Mlle. Digeon and Mlle. Isabelle Rattazzi, some points concerning which, we may speak of in future letters. Today, it is an established fact that straight dresses take the lead in the fashionable world. All dresses have straight skirts forming a slight train in the back. The two round pleats, that we have spoken of formerly, are no more seen but are replaced by inside pleats like those of a bellows. The corsage, round or pointed according to the taste of the wearer, has a small girdle encircling the waist. The best houses employ for these girdles, beautiful silver or gold braid, not passementerie, but genuine, woven braids. The charming Mademoiselle de Luynes wore a girdle, and collar of turquoise velvet in silver braid; the girdle was closed on the left side by two pearl pins, and the collar was closed in the back by a small barrette shaped clasp set with saphires and diamonds. As we remarked in one of our former letters, never have young ladies worn so many jewels. Let us add, to confirm our statement, that a beautiful orchid of gold was employed to hold this beautiful young lady's hat. Visiting and reception dresses are also claiming attention. The greatest novelties, in this line, are of black satin dotted with boquets of delicate flowers, almost nothings; fuchsia bells, lillies of the valley, two or three petals of the lemon blossom, etc. These dresses will be "a la mode" for the commencement of the season and, with fashionable people, will rival the skirts of plain velvet. Costumes of wool partake also of this clinging, enveloping style which is so difficult to wear gracefully. The model we show is of wool, supple as thibet cloth, with fine brown stripes on a foundation of beige. Both corsage and skirt are cut on the bias. This style of corsage is quite new, having no seams only those of the under arm. It is the tension of the material over the bust, which gives shape to the garment. The fronts, held by a fitted lining, are buttoned on the left shoulder and under the arm. The corsage is gathered slightly at the waist, and an edge of brown velvet surrounds the basque and joins the corsage to the skirt. Slender persons are enchanted with this model which is, as one can well imagine, the despair of fleshy ladies.

For children, all sorts of delicate little things have been invented to give originality to their toilettes. Our illustration shows a little girl dressed in a redingote, of dark-green cloth, opened on a tablier of embroidered crape. A small, decollette corselet over a corsage of oak green; sleeves of the same velvet. Broad brimmed hat, of rose-colored surah, crumpled "a la Bonne Femme." The little boy is evidently in dress at least, a quarter master of the most blustering type; his dress being of blue sailor's cloth with large linen collar, waist coat of striped cotton and oil-cloth hat. There is truly much that is "bizzare" in the fashions of the present day, and it requires, beyond question, a great deal of wisdom and innate fitness of things, to select not only those styles which are fashionable, but which, at the same time, will prove to be becoming.

Language of the Future.

Pre-eminently the language of the future will be English, says the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*. It is a stalwart language because it is the mother tongue of two stalwart and one long-lived nation. Its rudimentary idioms were in use at the founding of London, forty years subsequent to the crucifixion of Christ. Its vitality is in direct ratio with the vitality of its parent nation. The restless enterprise of English exploration has carried the language, with its flag, around the world. The English language has broken down the barriers of old-time customs in diplomacy. To American influence is due the discarding of French at the Samoan Conference at Berlin, and the adoption, for the first time, of English in international discussion.

During the period of Rome's full fruitage of Supremacy, before political decay attacked the Empire, Latin was the universal language of a limited world. The early English dramatists wrote a language known but to 6,000,000, and Thomas Jefferson's inaugural address could have been read but by 16,000,000 people. Fifty years ago the German language was in as great favor numerically as English. Not so to-day. To German is accorded a speaking clientele of 60,000,000; to French, 45,000,000; to English, 100,000,000. Should ever again the stars have occasion to sing together it can well be assumed it will be in the language of those earthly singers, Milton and Byron, Bryant and Whittier.

Effi's Brother.—Do you love my sister Effie?

Effie's Steady Company.—Why, Willie, that is a queer question. Why do you want to know?

Effie's Brother—She said last night she would give a dollar to know; and I'd like to skoop it in.

"You write for the comic papers, don't you, Woodby?" inquired a friend.

Hardly for," replied Woodby, gloomily, as he pared the lambrequin of his trousers with a penknife, "to."

Scrouge (testily)—"Money for the heathen rubbish! In these hard times the only one I am charitable towards is myself."

Rev. Sly—"True, I had forgotten."

Scrouge—"Forgotten what?"

Rev. Sly—"That Charity covers a multitude of sins."

HORSE NOTES.

—F. P. Harper, of the Nantura Stables, will have nineteen head in training this year.

—A very scarce article is the get of George Wilkes. A few are to be sold at W. T. Woodard's sale.

—Jocky McGlone has been ruled off the Clifton track for ungentlemanly language to the Secretary.

—Will Cody (2.19½), who died recently in Indiana, was one of Blue Bull's best public performers.

—Oakland Boy has arrived at Baltimore from France, where he has been used on the road by his owner.

—J. Remington, Minneapolis, Minn., has sold to H. Henry the chestnut pacing gelding Edwin, 2.23¼, by Egbert.

—The New Orleans track is making money, but suspicious riding and jobbing continues to crop out. The purses average $125 each.

—Kingston, with 136 pounds, is top weight in the Westchester toboggan Side handicap. Proctor Knott got in well with 124 pounds.

—Cayuga, with an impost of 123 pounds, is top weight in the Bowling Brook handicap for 3 year olds to be run at the Westchester track.

—Surprise, 2.28½, by Gray Dan and Black Sultan, has been sold to M. F. Schwager, of Europe, by the representative of Messrs. Sire Brothers.

—Persons wishing a good horse for any purpose should attend W. T. Woodard's sale, to be held at Lexington, Ky., from February 17 to March 1.

—Captain W. H. Boyce, more generally known as Billy Boyce, now holds the position of superintendent at the stock farm of W. C. France, Lexington, Ky.

—The famous running mare Fashion ran 35 races and won 31 of them, 21 being four-mile heats. Her best produce was Dangerous, foaled when she was 21 years old.

—Wright Bros., Baldwinsville, N. Y., have sold to A. J. Feek, Syracuse, N. Y., the stallion Kite Bird (full brother to Kitefoot, 2.17¼), by Landmark 3505, dam Pluck.

—William Disston has sold from his Pleasant Valley Stock farm, at Woodstown, N. J., to McKinney Bros., of Smithville, Ohio, the bay colt Proctor, foaled in 1888, by Bentoneer, dam Arbela, by Startle.

—George Middleton, of Chicago, owner of Jack (2.15), has purchased from Walter Clark, of Battle Creek, Mich., the gray gelding Pilot H. (3 year old, record 2.19½), by Pilot Medium.

—Howard Atkinson, of Wabash, sold his three year old stallion, Dominican, to J. C. Todhunter, of Butler county, Ohio, for $2,000. The horse was bought at Indianapolis a few months ago for $700.

—Maryland is fast becoming noted for its well-bred horses, a number of stock farms having been started in different sections of the State. The soil is well adapted for grazing purposes.

—A French sporting newspaper reports the sale, on December 24 last, of the mare Lottie W., 2.21, to A. J. Feeks, by E. L. Rowe, of Ohio, for $8000. The mare is now in Eastern Europe.

—J. J. Burke, who is at present presiding in the judges' stand at Guttenburg, has been selected by Ed Corrigan to occupy a similar position at the West Side Park, Chicago, this summer.

—Beautiful Bells has proved such a remarkable nick for the blood of Hambletonian as embodied in Electioneer that there can be no doubt Alcazar would prove a grand hit for any breeding establishment that has the Hambletonian blood strongly predominant in its mares.

—Owing to the enormous rainfall in California last fall the trotting races which should have come off on Thanksgiving day were only decided on January 11. The 2.40 class was won by Ida, by Jim Mulvenna, in 2.50, 2.51 and 2.46, and the free for all went to Maud H., in 2.17, 2.42 and 2.49.

—A Chicago dispatch says that the Chicago stable as now made up consists of thirty five head in all, fifteen of which, in the charge of Tom Kiley, will be sent to Memphis in the Spring, after which they will take in the Southern circuit and then return to Washington Park, where the stable will again be consolidated.

—Imported stallions and the sons of imported stallions make a very creditable exhibit for 1889, for imported Rayon d'Or heads the list of winning sires, followed by imported Prince Charlie, the list of those winners is given elsewhere. Other imported horses which take prominent positions are Glenelg, Billet, Ill-Used and St. Blaise.

—Mock Brothers sustained a great loss in the death of the great brood mare Jewel, by Gill's Vermont, who died in foaling a bay filly by Mimic. Jewel is the dam of Colonel Bradshaw 2.20¾, and had other very promising foals. The filly foaled is alive and is being raised on the bottle, and is considered very valuable by her owners, as she is very closely related to Bradshaw, being by Mimic, a son of Messenger Chief. Jewel was valued at $4,000.

—The Annual Nursery stake of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders for foals of 1887, has still in Nutpan, by Nutwood; Hillsdale, by Alcyone; Frenzy, by Florida; Carilla, by Nugget, Guy Kohl, by Guy Wilkes. Its present value is $1020. The National Trotting Sire stake, for foals of 1888, to be trotted in 1891 is worth now $1215, and the sires now represented are Patron, Brown Wilkes, Sphinx, Kentucky Wilkes, St. Bel, Wedgewood and Harold.

—Last season there were 127 nominations to the Melbourne cup, and this year, with the added money doubled, there will be more than ever. The second horse will get $10,000 and the third $5000. The stake should be worth $45,000 to the winner. The large amounts of money given second and third horses will make place betting very large. Already the race is the great ante post betting one of the Antipodes, and generally between 100,000 and 150,000 people gather from all parts of Australia to witness it.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, FEB. 13.

There is no Store

In Bellefonte just like

"THE RACKET."

Goods different. Styles different. Way of doing business different.

It has been a lively business from the start.

My old customers and kind friends at Woodward and Spring Mills can probably tell you the reason

WHY?

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Squire Boal was housed up last week with the grip.

——Mr. J. B. Spangler, of Tusseyville, dropped in Wednesday.

——Mr. Samuel Ertle of Georges Valley, was in town Tuesday.

——C. H. Graden has left Orangeville, Ill., and returned home to Spring Mills.

——John Rishell left on Saturday for Philadelphia after a several days visit.

——Mrs. John Reed, of Philadelphia, visited her uncle, Harry Kreamer, in this place.

——Our old and esteemed friend, John H. Keller has been seriously ill from the grip.

——M. L. Rishel is adm'r of estate of George Stiver, of Potter twp., not Stover, as we gave it last week.

——John Foster, of Aaronsburg, has been appointed a mail clerk on railroad between Tyrone and Clearfield.

——Miss Margaret Gast, a bright and accomplished young lady of Mifflinburg, is visiting friends in this place.

——Merchant Bartholomew intends erecting buildings on the 60 acre tract, of the Rishel farm which he swapped for his town home.

— The firm of Fearon Mann and Archibald Allison, in the manufacture of axes, at Axemann, has been dissolved Mr. Allison stepping out.

——Verily this is a queer winter—we had about two inches of snow on February 8. Who ever heard of snow in these parts on the 8th of February?

——Cards have been issued for the marriage of Mrs. Eucie Maynard Herdic, widow of Peter Herdic, and ex-State Treasurer Henry Rawle, of Lycoming county.

——Miss Lulu Harper, of Bellefonte, and Miss Bess Evans, of Lock Haven, two "beautes," spent Thursday last as guests of Simon Harper, and of the town.

——Preparations are now in progress for the execution of Seely Hopkins on the 20th. It will be the first hanging that will have occurred in Centre county for some sixty odd years.

——J. M. Runkle, of Spring Mills, has been elected as Presentation Orator, and S. H. Ditzel, of Tusseyville, as Prophet, of their class for the next commencement of Franklin and Marshall college, at Lancaster.

——Mrs. Mary A. Sankey, widow of John Sankey, formerly of Millheim, but who has resided in Bellefonte for 23 years, died on Wednesday evening, 5th, at her home in Bellefonte. She was 78 years of age.

——The Lycoming county gallows will not be used, the Commissioners intend to have a new one built. By the time our county gets through with its hangings, the gallows will be pretty well worn. Who is the next applicant for a free swing?

——Wit McCormick on Monday last removed the body of Mrs. D. F. Luse from the Union cemetery at Farmers Mills, where she was buried by him in Oct. 1886, to the cemetery in this place. The body was so well preserved after the four years' interment as to be easily recognized, and proves that Wit has the art of embalming down fine.

——W. L. Royer writes us from Cedarville, Ill., 4th: Winter very warm, lots of mud and la grippe; good harvest for doctors; times very hard. Mr. Benjamin Gentzel was out here, and took a car load of horses east; they must have been good ones, as he was hard to suit; he bought them about 30 miles south of here.

ATTEMPTED MURDER!

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT SNOWSHOE.

In A Quarrel John Forcey Stabs John Veighdorfer Fatally.

Centre county is once more the scene of a bloody affray!

With two murderers under the sentence of death, two to be tried at next term, another would-be has been added to await the consequences.

The *Daily News* says the spot where the latest tragedy in Centre county occurred is about one-half mile beyond or west of Moshannon on the road leading to Karthaus. The road at that point leads through a piece of woods and the growth of underbrush is heavy and thick. The two characters, John Veighdorfer and John Forcey, engaged in the fight, had gone to Moshannon to attend a prayer meeting, but there was none that night, Thursday last, and it was about half-past eight o'clock when they in a crowd of nine,—three young girls and six young men, two Veighdorfer boys, two Fye boys, Allen Keller, and John Forcey, started out the road on the way to their homes. They had gone but one-half mile when Veighdorfer proceeded to pick a quarrel with Forcey. Words soon led to blows and the engagement became warm. Forcey had knocked Veighdorfer down twice when the latter drew a knife, a large bone-handled one with a dirk blade about four inches long and sharp as a razor. He stabbed Forcey twice in the back with it and then made a stroke at his throat, which, if it had not been anticipated by Forcey, would almost have severed his head from his body, as it was however, it made a semi-circular cut on the shoulder clear into the bone, severing all the muscles of the neck so that the man's head fell to one side.

Forcey was game to the last, however, for after this terrible gash he followed his assailant up and knocked him down once more. Veighdorfer jumped up and made another plunge at him with his knife and this time struck him below the ribs on the left side, inflicting a gash three inches long and into the left lung. Forcey staggered, and exclaiming, "I am badly stabbed," sank to the earth. Veighdorfer then started home, but was overtaken by Allen Keller and the knife taken from him, after which he and his brother went home and went to bed.

Forcey was carried to the home of Harry Wagner, and a doctor sent for. An examination revealed the fact that the left lung was cut about half off. Everytime the wounded man drew a breath the wind could be felt issuing from the gash in his side. The doctor pronounced the wounds fatal, and a warrant for the arrest of Veighdorfer was sworn out before Justice of the Peace J. C. Smith, of Snowshoe, and Constable Haynes sent to make the arrest. The murderer was arrested at his home and brought to Bellefonte Friday morning and lodged in jail.

For some time there has been bad blood between the two principals in this tragedy, and from accumulated evidence it seems a certainty that Veighdorfer made the assault on Forcey, and that the assault was made with intent to kill in order to be revenged on the latter, who about one year ago, put Veighdorfer out of a house because of some trouble over a girl.

Both are young men and their reputations in the past have not been bad, and were aged about 21 years, and unmarried, and were never known to be rough, boisfrous or abusive. Neither of them had been drinking at the time.

John Veighdorfer is the son of George Veighdorfer, who lives in the German settlement. John Forcey is a son of Mike Forcey, who lives at Pine Glenn. Both families are respectable.

The physician in attendance says it is impossible for Forcey to survive his wounds. His strong and rigid constitution alone keeping him alive. The physician states that the chances of recovery are about one in a hundred and he cannot live. Forcey has made an ante-mortem statement.

LATER.

Forcey is apparently improving. If inflamation does not set in in his side and lung the physicians think he will recover.

Death of Mrs. Sweeney.

Mrs. Anna Susanna Sweeney, widow George Sweeney, who died 38 years ago, died at Altoona, on Sunday evening last, at the residence of her son, Enoch Sweeney, of inflamation of the stomach. She was the mother of six children, two dead, and four living among them being George Sweeney and Mrs. Michael Condo, both of near this place. Her body was brought to this place on the 3.20 train on Wednesday afternoon, and funeral took place at 4 30, Rev. Isenberg, of the Reformed church, of which she was a devoted and consistent member, officiating. She was aged 76 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Grape for Changeable Weather.

The effect of changeable weather on ladies of delicate constitutions is very depressing and serious; and something strengthening is needed to assist nature in withstanding the strain. Nothing more effective can be found than Speer's Port, Burgundy and Claret Wines, which are in general use in the New York and other hospitals. For sale by druggists.

Local Briefs

—Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

——Tuesday's sun put an end to what little sleighing we had.

——Ask your store keeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No 1 article.

——S. H. Weaver, of Oak Hall, gave our sanctum a call the other day.

——George Ocker is improving the outside of his brick residence.

——Woodland and all kinds of soft and hard coal at the Centre Hall mills.

——Prof James Leitzell, the auctioneer of Spring Mills, was in town on Monday.

——Mr. Harry Swab will sell stock, etc., at public public sale on Friday, March 21.

—WANTED.—A boy to learn tailoring, 17 or 18 years of age. W. A. SANDOE, Centre Hall.

— Mann Shook, of Penn Hall, was in town Monday morning and dropped in at our office.

——Miss Jennie Kreamer and Mrs. Reed, are visiting friends and relatives in Rebersburg.

——Several new sewing machines Davis and New Home make, will sell at cost to close them out. G. W. BUSHMAN.

— W. H. Coldren, of Lemont, gave our sanctum a call. He is adm'r of the estate of his father, John Coldren.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——G. B. Jordon will sell farm stock, implements, household goods, etc., at public sale, Friday, March, 7th, 1 mile west of Spring Mills.

——Lewins,can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this.

——We noticed James Gilliland in town Tuesday. He was present at the meeting of Pomona Grange, of which he is the efficient secretary.

——The elegant new shoe store, of Mr, Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte. should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

——If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

——Isaac Frain, master of the county grange, gave us a shake of his large and friendly hand. The grange under such leaders will not fall into disrepute.

——Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

— In spite of all competition Lewin continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

—— Dr. Allison, of Spring Mills, is still seriously ill, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. James Runkle, about one mile east of this place. The Dr. was taken sick a few days after his wedding, three weeks ago of the grip, and his case has become quite critical, as we are informed.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired,

——What he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

——Send your name in for the REPORTERat campagn rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

——We are informed that the wife and children of Wm. Johnson, living at the upper end of town are in dire want of necessaries of life, he being in other parts, and they not provided for. The neighbors discovered them without fuel or provisions and in danger of starving and graciously supplied them with the needful. The authorities should be informed.

——Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

——A livery team belonging to Spigelmyer and Springer, of Millheim, while in the use of a traveling agent, ran off, caused by the king bolt of the vehicle dropping out, leaving the main part of the vehicle behind. The team in its fright got along side the road, and the one a mare, ran against a tree and was instantly killed. The animal was worth about $175.

——Lewins now has his counters stocked with the best lot of ready-made clothing yet brought to Centre county and at the most astonishing low prices. Lewins always leads—he never follows. You never heard a customer complain of any article of clothing purchased of honest Sam Lewins.

ANDREWS SENTENCED.

He Remains Cool and Smiling While Receiving It.

On Saturday afternoon last Andrews received his sentence from Judge Furst, who ordered the prisoner to stand up, and said:

"Have you anything further to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you according to law?"

"No sir."

"It is seldom, and hitherto unknown in this court, that one so young as you has committed a crime so revolting in its details.

"Lying in wait for your victim and with the phrensy of lust in your heart, without a moment's warning, you made your assault, and to cover your shame you added to your attempt at rape, the foul crime of murder.

"No wonder that this community stood aghast at your crime.

"It is not surprising that the officers of the law were vigilant in seeking you out and bringing you here to answer for that crime.

"It is sad indeed to think of the deed you have committed. Without pity or mercy you mad a criminal assault upon Clara Price, and failing in your brutal attempt, you took her life to suppress the evidence of your guilt. She was a beautiful young lady, just ripening into womanhood—pure and virtuous—and happy in the bright prospects of life before her.

"Alone and unprotected in a lonely place you made your assault upon her. She sacri ced her young life to save her virtue.

"Her noble effort to protect her honor and purity ought to be written in granite above her grave.

"The law in mercy hitherto has extended to you every means to prove your defense. It has thrown around you the presumption of innocence. It has given you a jury of your own selection; it has required the Commonwealth to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. You have had the benefit of able counsel and the process of the law to compel the attendance of your witnesses.

"The county has furnished means for your defense. You have had a patient, fair and impartial trial before a jury of your peers.

"The jury has found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

"No other verdict could justly have been rendered under the evidence. The truth of the verdict has been made manifest by your own confession since.

"The language of the law has been changed. It now demands that satisfaction shall be done. You have forfeited your life to the law and justice requires that the forfeit shall be paid.

"While you cannot restore the innocent life you have taken, the law requires that society shall be protected from the assassin and murderer and that your ignominious death upon the scaffold shall be a warning and a terror to the evil doer.

"You need not expect or hope for a change in the verdict, by an appeal to any earthly tribunal. No constituted authority in the land can read the record of your trial without pronouncing your guilt. There is no appeal left for you, but to your God. To Him and Him alone may your appeal for mercy be made.

"That mercy which you denied your helpless victim, may yet through sincere repentance and faith in Christ be accorded to you.

"We earnestly commend you to a merciful God, who, in His infinite love granted pardon to the thief upon the cross, and who is able to save the penitent, however wicked he may have been.

"We have no desire to review the facts in connection with your crime.

"The confession you have made relieves the Court from further delay in your case.

"It now only remains to pronounce the dread sentence according to law.

"The sentence of the law is that you, Alfred Andrews, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of Centre county whence you came and from thence to the place of execution, designated by law, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy upon your soul."

During all the Court's talk to him he stood totally unmoved, exhibiting less show of nervousness than at any time during his trial. He once lifted his hand and scratched his face, and that was the only move he made.

When sentence was passed he sat down with a smile on his face. It is said he requested to be allowed to stay in court to see the rioting puddlers sentenced, which request was granted. He was then removed to his cell.

Hopkins Content.

A service of song was held in Hopkin's cell on last Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bellefonte. At the conclusion of the meeting, Hopkins told two of the young men that the series of meetings held in his cell had done him much good; that the past week had been the happiest of his life; that the day of his execution cannot come too soon, and that he felt thoroughly prepared to meet his Maker.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD ON THE Peter Hoffer farm, on Nittany mountain, 1¼ miles west of Centre Hall, on Tuesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock: 4 head of horses, 2 mares with foal, 2 mules, heavy draught mare, 8 years old in spring, sorrel mare, 3 yr. old in spring, good cow, will be fresh till sale, 2 head of young cattle, good stock, brood sow, and some sheep, selfrake Osborne reaper, Osborne mower, 2 2-horse wagons, platform spring wagon, good as new, spring tooth cultivator, four square harrow, cornplanter 2 Wiard Chilled plows, set of hay ladders, fanning mill, grain cradle, 2 pair double and single trees, log chain, 6 set of harness, collars, bridles, set of tug harness, pair of new check lines, lot of seed corn, and many other articles.

FYE & DALE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of Mrs. Mary Emerick, dec'd., ½ mile east of Centre Hall, on Saturday, March 15, at 1 o'clock, the following articles: 4 cows, 2 will be fresh till sale, 2 fine heifers, good stock, hay by ton, 2 shoats, new Valley Queen cook stove, Tuscora cook stove, parlor coal stove, iron kettle, dung fork and shovels, iron rake, hams and shoulders of 2 hogs, table, ½ dozen cane seated chairs, ½ dozen other chairs, 2 wash stands, 100 yd carpets, beds and bedding, lot of feathers, flour chest, two bureaus, 8 day clock, two stone crocks, wood chest, 2 corner cupboards, sink clothes horse, 20 gal vinegar, lot of lard, potatoes by bu. tubs and many other articles.

GEO. H. EMERICK.

J. N. Leitzel, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at about 1 mile south west of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley, on Saturday, March 15, at 1 o'clock sharp, the following articles: Good driving horse, good mare with foal rising 4, 3 cows, will be fresh time of sale, Short Horn bull, 2 head of young cattle, 3 good shoats, good brood sow, 9 good sheep, good two horse spring wagon, good top buggy, Novelty hay rake, as good as new, Manny mower, New York sifter fanning mill, rakes and forks, two horse wagon, two horse bob sled, log sled, one-horse sled, sleigh as good as new, harrow, plow, 2 small cultivators, shovel plow 2 corn planters, corn scraper, Baldwin's American fodder cutter, set of tug harness, collars and bridles, set of plow gears, set of single harness, halters and cow chains, flynets, double trees and whiffle trees, lot of chains, 2 cross-cut saws, lot of carpenter tools, shovels, grubbing hoes, garden hoes, digging iron, copper kettle hold 35 gal., iron kettle, cider barrels, meat vessels, new La Grande No. 24 coal stove, wood stove, extension table, chairs carpets, 2 bedsteads, sink, 2 wood boxes, corner cupboard, etc., 1500 feet of 1½ in. pine lumber, dry, 2000 feet of 1 in. pine lumber, lot of white oak scantling 4x4, lot of grain bags, grindstone, 2 grain cradles. No hucksters or candy shops allowed on premises. A credit of one year will be given.

W. H. COLDREN, Adm'r.

MONDAY, MARCH, 24.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at about two miles east of Spring Mills, on Monday, March 24, the following articles:

9 head of horses, two of them mares with foal with extra stock, two three year old colts, good single or double drivers, two year old colt, two one year old, all good stock, 5 milk cows, two year old bull, 17 head of young cattle, 9 shoats breeding sow with pigs, two-horse wagon, four horse broadwheel wagon, buck board, buckeye binder, mower, grain drill, Hench cultivators, threshing machine shaker and power, spring tooth harrow, other harrows, straw and fodder cutter, plows, single trees, double trees, horse gears, bridles, collars, flynets, hay rake just used one season harpoon hay fork rope and pulley, and numerous other articles.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, when terms will be made known. JAMES H. McCOOL.

N. Leitzell, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSed at public sale at the residence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, 2 miles north west of Spring Mills, on Saturday, March 8th, the following enumerated personal property: One good family horse, family cutter, hand wagon, hand sled, one one-horse spring wagon, good top buggy, 2 wheel barrows, cutting box, single harness, flynets, sleigh bells, forks, shovels, rakes hoes, a lot of hay and fodder, good crosscut saw, 2 buck saws, log chain, cow chains, a whole and complete outfit of good blacksmith tools, 2 grubbing hoes, good turning lathe, axes, 2 good glue clamps and tresales, set of planes, cant hook, grindstone, lot of new and old iron, 3 cook stoves ten plate stove, 2 coal stoves, parlor stove, large lot of stove pipe, 2 good iron kettles, 2 kettle stools, ice cream freezer with packing can and stand, 3 bedsteads, 2 sinks, cupboard, extension table, breakfast table lot of chairs, doughtry, meal chest, cradle, settee 2 churns, tubs, 2 good meat vessels, benches, cider and oil barrels, pails, crocks, barrel of salt, lard press, bushel baskets, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be announced. CYRUS LUSE.

J. N. Leitzell, auct'r.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned ½ mile north of Hoffer farm in Greenvalley, on Thursday, March 13, 3 good work horses, 1-3 yr percheron, heavy with foal, weighs 1400 lbs. works any place, 3 good milk cows, 3 head of young cattle, 1 2-horse wagon, spring wagon, buggy, sleigh, plow, harrow, cultivator, corn scraper, about 30 ft. cable chain, horse gears, bridles, collars, lines, forks rakes, dinner bell and other farm implements, several bags of seed potatoes, and seed corn and household goods. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

PERRY KRISE.

TUESDAY MARCH 25.

Luther Guiswite, Miles Township, at public sale, 12 head of horses, cook cows, young cattle, shoat, wagons, implements etc.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption,** is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies.** He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Tax Paid.

There is probably few who realize the enormous amount of money annually paid into the U. S. Treasury on both Imported and Domestic liquors. Are you aware that Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., is a large contributor to that fund? Are you posted as to who does one of the largest business in the liquor line? If not, let us tell you that Max Klein leads them all—and why? Because he has long since succeeded in convincing the people that he furnishes value for value. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and Gibson at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. His silver Age that defies competition at $1.50 each quart bottle. Wines at 50 cents per quart and upward. He ships in neatly packed boxes. Send for his price list and complete catalogue and do not hesitate to send your order to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

Either of the following engravings, "Evangeline," "Bayard," "Monarch of the Glen" or "The First Step," without advertising on them, size 20 x 24 inches, given with one 50 cent or two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder. These are not cheap lithographs, but works of art. A. D. Bowman, Dentist, Nicholia, Idaho, says, I am using your Ideal Tooth Powder, and find it superior to all others.

The engraving "Evangeline" arrived safely on the 24th of December, making it seem like a Christmas gift. Trusting that Ideal Tooth Powder may flourish, I remain, yours respectfully, Elois Earnest, Denver, Col. One of these engravings without advertising on it worth $1 retail is given with each two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder.

I find Ideal Tooth Powder is without exception the best I have ever used. With its aid I keep my teeth very clean and white, which I was unable to do with any other powder I have ever tried before. So says Ferdinand E. Chartard, Baltimore, Md.

By the way, will you buy and use Ideal Tooth Powder? We can thoroughly recommend it. R. E. Nichols, Dentist, Salina, Kansas, says, Ideal Tooth Powder is in my estimation, just what its name indicates. An engraving 20 x 24 is given with each two bottles. Price 25 cents per bottle.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Jacob Slabig, of Potter twp., dec'd. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARIA SLABIG, 30jan6t Administratrix, Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of George Stiver, of Potter twp., dec'd. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, 6feb6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Coldren, dec'd, of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. H. COLDREN, Adm'r. 13feb6t Lemont.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons. Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Hats, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

Great Reduction in Furniture!

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices. Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables.

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be under sold.

UNDERTAKING.

In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction.

J. W. McCormick.